Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1868. VOLUME 41; NO. 16.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C.

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning at the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (in advance,)..... $2.00
" " (if not paid within six mos.)... $2.50
" " (if not paid within the year,)... $3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not*. There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
☞ Collections promptly made. [Dec.9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg. and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20.'65.,

ALL KINDS OF BLAKS for sale at the *Inquirer* office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement &c.

Bedford Inquirer.

THE NEWS.

The Impeachment news were given in last week's issue, up till Saturday, at which time the trial rested at another important stage in its progress. The Managers concluded the presentation of their testimony in chief, with the exception of some points noted, and the defence were given three days, to prepare their case. In making application for this further delay, Mr. Curtis, on behalf of the President's counsel, stated that they would have but little oral testimony to offer, but, that they intended to present a large mass of documentary evidence which had not yet been arranged. The manner in which the application was made conveyed an implied promise that there was no intention to delay the progress of the trial, and that the time occupied by the President's defence would be briefer than has been anticipated. The evidence introduced by the House Managers was confined chiefly to examination of reporters in relation to the extraordinary and indecent speech delivered at St. Louis by the President. Some further documentary evidence was also filed, and General Butler exhibited one of Mr. Johnson's tergiversations by placing on file a letter from him to Mr. McCulloch, announcing that Mr. Stanton was suspended in virtue of the provisions of civil Tenure Act, whilst in his answer to the Articles of Impeachment he asserts that the suspension was in exercise of his constitutional powers as President and without reference to that act.

The term for which Governor Pierpoint was elected Governor of Virginia having expired, General Schofield has appointed General Henry Wells, of Alexandria, as Governor. Gen. Wells was originally from Michigan, but has been residing in Virginia for several years. He served in the Union army during the rebellion and was brevetted Brigadier General.

The Legislature of Arkansas organized on Saturday and by this time has probably passed the Constitutional Amendment. The next work in the reconstruction of the State will be the election of United States Senators and an application to Congress for re-admission into the Union.

Connecticut on Monday, again elected a Democratic Governor. We are not disappointed at the result, although we would have been gratified had it been otherwise. The Democracy, since their defeat in New Hampshire and Rhode Island, have put forth the most extraordinary exertions to carry the "Nutmeg State," and have been aided, if report be correct, by men and money in abundance from New York. In addition, they had a very popular gentleman, a War Democrat, James B. English, as their standard bearer, a man who as a member of Congress supported the war policy of the Government on all occasions, who cannot be classed with the Copperhead wing of the Democracy, and who, in addition to his personal popularity, had the Federal and State patronage at his command. The success is but a barren victory, however, as the Republicans lose nothing since last year, holding their ground since that time. The Legislature is Republican, which secures the election of a Republican United States Senator for six years as the successor of Senator Dixon, whose time expires on the fourth of March, 1869. We are confident that in November Connecticut will cast her vote for Grant for President, the election at that time occuring in all the States on the same day, having the effect of preventing the Democrats of the former from "colonizing" in the latter, as has been the case when elections occurred in the two States on different days. English's majority last year was 987, and the latest returns from New Haven show a decrease in the majority this year, and an increase in the Republican vote. In Michigan upon the vote ratifying the Constitution recently framed, the article allowing colored citizens to vote was rejected. An article in favor of a prohibitory liquor law was probably adopted.

After some discussion among the House Managers of the Impeachment, the remaining two speeches for the prosecution in the impeachment case have been conceded to Messrs. Boutwell and Bingham, both of whom are already at work on their arguments. Mr. Stevens was at first inclined to make an argument in support of his article, but the state of his health compelled him to abandon the idea.

The "Kuk-Klux Klan," and similar organizations of murderers, is to receive the attention of the military authorities in the South. General Meade returned to Atlanta on Sunday from an official tour in Southern Georgia, and at once promulgated an important order referring to the late Ashburn assassination at Columbus. Other acts of atrocity simultaneous with the publication of incendiary articles, and the sending of threatening letters, indicate concert of action to affect the result of the election by intimidation and violence, and emanating from a secret organization. All are warned against participation in the acts of this organization, and the law-abiding are assured of protection. The General forbids the publication of anything counseling intimidation or tending to bloodshed. Newspapers containing such articles are warned that the General will stop their publication and try the offenders by military commission. Public writers and speakers are admonished to refrain from inflammatory appeals. Military commanders are authorized, when in their judgment it may seem necessary, to organize forces from among the law-abiding citizens to preserve order; the expenses attending pay and maintenance of such forces to be borne by the counties or municipalities where required. The Commanding General enjoins all good citizens to aid in the arrest and punishment of violators of this order and of law, and admonishes them that unless acts of intimidation and violence are checked and punished, bloody retaliation may be provoked, society endangered, and innocent bloodshed.

The Impeachment Trial will be resumed on Thursday at noon. The opening speech for the defence will be made by Mr. Curtis, who expects to occupy the whole of the session in its delivery. It is reported that the President's counsel will begin with a motion to quash the Articles of Impeachment on the ground of insufficient evidence. This, however, must be considered doubtful, as a rejection of the motion by a two-third majority would be in effect a verdict of conviction. Judge Curtis, one of the President's counsel, is reported to have expressed the opinion that the trial would not last longer than two weeks. The impeachment Managers have in reserve a batch of testimony to substantiate a second alleged charge of violation of the Tenure-of-Office bill by the President, which, in case of necessity, may form the basis of an additional charge against him.

An intense excitement has been occasioned in Canada by the assassination of D'Arcy McGee, a somewhat noted politician and member of the Canadian Parliament. He was shot dead upon his own door step, in Ottawa city, at two o'clock in the morning, having but a short time previous left the Parliament House. The assassin came up behind him, and placed the pistol close to his head, inflicting a wound that caused instant death. The assassination has produced a great public ferment in the Canadian cities. McGee, though himself an Irishman, was a bitter opponent of Fenianism, and his murder is attributed to that organization, accomplished through a party specially sent to do the work. Ottawa had been placed in something like a state of siege in order to secure the arrest of the murderer, and threats of retaliation against prominent Fenians were openly made.

The news from Georgia of the operations of the secret organized gang of Rebel desperadoes known as the Ku klux Klan is of a startling character. The reports of the cold-blooded murder of Dr. Ashburn, one of the original, steadfast and most prominent of the Southern loyalists are fully confirmed by the official advices received at General Grant's headquarters, with the addition that two other prominent Union men, members of the late Convention, are missing, and are supposed to have shared a like fate. The Union people in Muscogee county, where this tragedy occurred, are in a state of horrible suspense, as they feel they are all marked by these villians, and they are appealing to the military authorities for aid. The gang who murdered Dr. Ashburn were about thirty in number, and were disguised as ghosts. They affected all manner of spectral devices, with the idea of striking terror into the minds of the freedmen, who are naturally superstitious in such matters. Many of the Rebel papers of Georgia and Alabama have not hesitated to openly encourage these organizations. Witness the following from the Columbus *Sun* the day before Dr. Ashburn was murdered:

Startling developments are occurring daily. The Ku-Kluxes have astonished the natives. The whole tenor of the Radical speeches is denunciatory of the brigade of wandering braves who are gathering from their graves to wreak vengeance on traitors. Respectable people, white or black, have nothing to fear. A colored man, Friday, went home, found his door locked and his wife and children fled to a neighbor's for fear of the Ku-Klux. We repeat, such as are faithful to their country need fear nothing. A spirit passes by an honest soul. Let those, however, be they great or small, who plot their country's ruin, beware. A heavy doom awaits them, Beware! They make brave speeches, but they tremble. Spirits are floating in the air that feared not shot and shell, and will not now. As the scalawags read from the *Sun* and *Times* yesterday, we hope they'll continue to do so.

The Impeachment trial was resumed again on Thursday Judge Curtis opening the case on the part of President Johnson. Some three hundred clerks have been engaged in the Treasury Department for days past in looking up evidence to controvert that of the prosecution. Whilst the President's counsel and other friends profess great confidence in his acquittal, the manifest great uneasiness in the pains taken to make his case. A special despatch from Washington says that Republicans there express entire confidence in the sufficiency of the evidence presented by the House of Representative on Wednesday a Democratic member, taking advantage of the slim attendance on the part of the Republicans, offered a resolution withdrawing the articles of impeachment and repudiating the action of the Managers, but the House adjourned without a vote being taken upon his proposition.

General Grant has a very quiet and most effective way of transacting business, and of getting rid of obnoxious individuals. The private soldiers at Carlisle Barracks, passed a series of resolutions expressive of their opinion, as soldiers, concerning the impeachment trial, endorsing Mr. Johnson's course, and pledging him their support as the constitutional commander-in-chief, etc., all of which, as soldiers, they had no business in doing, and which their superior officers should not have permitted—the act being alike an insult to the President, Congress, and to General Grant, who has not expressed any opinions upon the subject. Yesterday General Grant, in his usual quiet way, issued an order assigning the commander of the post, General Grier, to duty with his regiment of cavalry in Missouri, and ordering General Hatch to his place for two years. A subsequent order notifies the new commander to prepare detachments of recruits, from time to time, and forward them to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they will be assigned to duty. The Indians, instead of Impeachment, will therefore occupy the attention of the recruits at Carlisle. General Grant has also ordered the commanders of military districts to take immediate and summary measures for breaking up and preventing the organization and spread of the secret Rebel order known to outsiders as the Ku-Klux Klan.

It is again announced from Washington that the trial of Jefferson Davis will be begun at the next term of the United States Circuit Court in Virginia, which commences in May. Chief Justice Chase will proceed to Richmond for that purpose as soon as the impeachment trial of the President is finished.

Several arrests have been made at Ottawa, Canada, of parties supposed to be implicated in the murder of D' Arcy McGee.

Poetry.

A LEAP YEAR LAMENT.

Bother! 'tis leap year, boys,
Awful to think of it;
Ruin is yawning, boys,
We're on the brink of it;
Victims to woman's schemes,
Each of us, all of us,
Sure as we are living boys,
They'll be the fall of us.

Fall of us, all of us,
Bachelors, young and old;
Maidens are planning, boys,
Nothing their tongues can hold,
Planning all sorts of things—
Awful to think of it!
Ruin approaches, boys,
We're on the brink of it.

Confound the girls, I say,
Tyrants the whole of them.—
Binding us wretches, boys,
To the control of them;
Shy of the witches, boys,
For we are *weak*, you know,
Worst of it they know it—
Shame I must speak it so!

Popping the question, boys,
That's what they'll do to us,
If we but give the plagues
Half a side view of us;
Red lips and sparkling eyes,
Well let me think of it;
Heigh! *sweet* ruin boys,
I *like* to think of it.

Miscellaneous.

A CONVERTED MOSQUE:
The Cathedral of Cordova.

The wonder of Cordova is also one of the wonders of the world. Its Cathedral has been a Mosque of the Moors. Too see it once is an adequate reward for all one has endured in travelling thus far through the most comfortless country in Europe. To see it often, and study it in the minute details of its extraordinary plan and finish, is to lay up a store of imagery for dreams of memory through the rest of a life-time. At least so it seems to me now, when but a few weeks have passed since entering its magnificent Gate of Pardon, and suddenly standing in the midst of a thousand variously colored columns—marble, jesper, porphyry, granite—all surmounted by Corinthian capitals, a forest in a temple, a petrified grove of trunks of majestic trees, enclosed in walls. Perhaps the memory of it will fade, so that a year or two hence the impressions of wonder, of sublimity, of vastness, will not be so strong as they are now. But at the moment when the interior first broke upon my sight, it was as strange to me that the art of men *could* construct such an edifice, as that the great Architect *should* build the walls over which the Niagara Cataractrushes forever.

But you are waiting to hear what there is about it so wonderful after all. Stepping out of the street through a gate in a solid wall, we are in the midst of a court-yard some 400 feet long; an orange grove, venerable trees that have been bearing fruit, as now, a century or more, and three fountains send up jets of waters that fall back into large marble basins filled with gold fish which groups of children are feeding. Near the gate, on benches, elderly men are sitting, smoking, of course, and enjoying the genial sunshine. The elders sat in the gate in the Scripture times, and do now in Eastern towns, and here also, where Oriental manners still obtain. In former years this court became a great resort for the people who made a mart, or exchange, as in all ages men have been tempted to make the house of prayer a market place, and so it often becomes a den of thieves. Now, this Court of Oranges, as it is called, is the resort of old men and children, who enjoy the warmth and shade and waters of the holy precincts. Passing through this court we come to the sacred edifice itself. Its history is as eventful as that of Spain. It was built by the Moors as a Mosque, and when the Christians conquered Cordova, they converted the Mosque into a church, though they could not convert the Moors into Christians. And this now called Cathedral is the one that Abdurhaman began to build A. D. 786, and his son completed in 796, pushing on the work with such tremendous energy that in ten years he constructed one of the most remarkable edifices in the world. His father's idea was to surpass every temple on earth in extent and strength and splendor. It was to be the Mecca in Europe; and when the Western world was subdued to Islam, as he and all the believers believed it would be, the holy place to which pilgrimages from all these lands would be made was Cordova. It is, therefore, the finest example that Spain possesses of that peculiar style of architecture and ornamentation which the Moors introduced, and which have been gradually disappearing with the lapse of centuries. It doubtless has a symbolism behind its material forms, and the student of art and religious thought will read in the plan and a thousand details, a meaning that does not meet the unanointed eye of the simple traveller. But we will see it as it is, and leave the unseen to those who can see through a stone wall and read what to us is invisible.

The Gate of Pardon is so called because, under the Roman Cathdic dispensation, indulgences were granted to those who entered by it into the temple. There is one gate of the same name in each of the cathedrals that I have visited in this country. The bronze ornaments upon the doors are very curious, the royal arms are displayed, and while the Christian inscription, in Gothic letters, of the word DEUS, proclaims the true God, the Arabic letters also testify that the Mahometans worshipped him, for they write, "The Empire belongs to God."

Within the temple there is at first a sense of gloom, almost of oppresssion, arising from the the vastness of the area and the want of height. The roof cannot be more than 40 or 50 feet high, while the floor stretches away 640 feet in length and 460 feet in breadth. A thousand columns in long lines, like trees planted in the garden of the Lord, are each of one single stone—the spoils of temples in the East and the West, and some of them Imperial gifts, and hence a variety of colors and size, showing all sorts of marbles, the green and red jasper, black, white and rose, emerald and porphyry. Crossing each other, at right angles, these rows of pillars from nineteen naves one way and twenty nine the other; long-drawn aisles, over which the horse shoe-shaped arches, standing one upon the other and supporting the roof, produce a marvellous effect.

The Holy of Holies in the Mosque was the Mihrab, and it has been preserved in the converted temple, with religious care, as at once a curiosity and a memorial that the Mahometan has ceased to defile these courts. It is a recess in the wall of the temple, in which the Koran was kept, and where the Kalif came to say his prayers, looking out of a little window toward Mecca. It is a small six-sided room, about twelve feet across, the floor one piece of marble, and the roof in the shape of a shell is also, we were assured, of a single block, and up the six sides rise marble pilasters, the whole adorned with strange Arabic art and mysterious inscriptions. When Hakem was Caliph of Cordova, he sent messengers into the East to ask for skillful artificers in painting glass and giving this strange effect to tracery in metals and stone; for there is in mosaic work, when well done, something superior to the softest painting, and quite incomprehensible. The workers in mosaic came, and their skill now shines in this miracle of oriental art, which has been here since 965, and is as fresh and beautiful as when it shone at the feast of the Rhamadhan, in the light of a thousand lamps. In the marble floor is worn a deep groove, by the knees of devout Mussulmans who have thus gone around it while at their devotions.

On the sides of the Cathedral are many chapels, each with its altar, its pictures, its relics and its history. By one of them, once a Moorish sanctuary paved with silver, is a rude painting of a crucifixion, and an inscription in Spanish which tells us that—

"While the Mahometans celebrated their orgies in this temple, a Christian captive uttered the name of Christ, whom he held in his heart, and he engraved this image with his nails on the hard stone of this pillar, for which his death has purchased this aureole."

I cite it from memory, and have not the exact words. But on the stone column is sketched a crucifixion which ,tradition says the prisoner scratched in with his finger nails. The stone is very hard, and the story harder.

Come again and again, and this strange pile, with its thousand columns and its thousand years of history, grows on you with every visit. We come from a land where all is fresh and new, and these old temples fill us with awe. But if we are impressed with a ruin as in Rome, where Paganism built its temples to become the sites of Christian churches, which themselves have been buried and again dug up to be the wonder of the present age, how much more impressive is a building still fresh and unbroken by the march of centuries, where the pomp and ceremony of a religion, corrupt indeed, yet recognizing God the Father as the only true God, are perpetuated year after year still their number becomes a thousand years. —IRENÆUS *in New York Observer.*

THE TRUE WOMAN.

Who shall limn for us the picture of a true good woman—the pride and the paragon of her own sex, and the admiration of the other; of the woman young, beautiful, healthful—well informed, but not pedantic; who can talk well, listen well, sing well, play well, and dress well; who is neither flirt nor pride; who knows neither too little; whose lips are innocent of slang, and whose heart is pure from evil thought; who is polished in manners, and affectionate in disposition, beloved of the old, the darling of the young; shy, modest, retiring; and commanding all the world's homage, without demanding the homage, of anybody?

It must not be considered that the youthfulness of such a woman is absolutely necessary to her loveliness. Youth is a great blessing and a great charm? but, age is also a blessing—do we not all wish to grow old? and a great adornment if it be combined with goodness. The beauty of the mind grows with the revolving years, and makes a woman of seventy, with mind and manners and innate gentleness, more beautiful than sweet seventeen can be, if the mind and the manners are wanting, and the tenderness that should be in every womanly heart is displaced by a masculine tone of thought, behavior, or conversation.

Though all the women are not such as every man, at the poetical period of life, has pictured in his imagination, there are thousands in every country who resemble the ideal, if not in accomplishments and education—for these are not within the reach of every one—yet by outward grace of person, and inward purity of soul. All the flowers that bloom in the fair garden of humanity are not of equal delicacy and brilliancy; for nature, that has room for the magnolia, the lily, has room also for the violet, the bluebell, and the daisy, and loves her humblest children as well as her proudest.

Nothing in the would—at least to the male eye—equal in pleasantness the face and form of a bashful and virtuous woman, looking up to a man for support and guidance, and giving him her true affection in return. Nothing, on the other hand, is more disagreeable than the bold virago, womanly in form, but not in spirit, who would storm the citidel of your politeness to extort your homage *vi et armis*, and glance of her eyes, even if she do not utter a syllable, betrays that she puffed up with conceit and selfishness, and is too ignorant to distinguish between a churl and a gentleman, or to accept the place that properly belongs to her in the social system.

JOE says that if a man feels much like getting married, yet hesitates, he ought now to the best remedy he knows is to help one of his heighbors to move a house full of furniture—borrow about nine of his children and hear them cry. If that fails, build up a fire of damp wood and when the smoke in the room is thickest, hire a woman to scold him about four hours. If he can stand all these, he had better get married the next day—give his wife the pants and be the "silent partner" in the great firm of matrimony. The remedy is severe, but as every man is liable to these things after he yokes himself, it would do no harm to try it before.

THE REASON.—At a certain college, the senior class was under examination for degrees. The professor of natural philosophy was badgering in optics. The point under illustration was that, strictly and scientifically speaking, we see no objects but their images depicted on the retina.—The worthy professor, in order to make the matter plainer, said to the wag of the class. Mr. Jackson, did you ever actually see your father?" Bill replied promptly, "No, sir." "Please explain to the committee why you never saw your father." "Because," replied Mr. Jackson, very gravely, "he died before I was born, sir."

SOME people suppose that every learned man is an educated man. No such thing. The man is educated who knows himself, and takes accurate common sense views of men and things around him. Some very learned men are the greatest fools in the world; the reason is that they are not educated men. Learning is only the means, not the end. Its value consists in giving the means of acquiring the use of that which properly managed, enlightens the mind.

WANTED; YOUNG MEN.

It is said that the market is overstocked with men seeking employment, and yet there is always a demand for intelligent, reliable, and energetic men to fill places of trust and position. But they must be members not only of the genus "*homo*," but of the species "*vir*," for such there are always open places waiting to be filled. Henry Ward Beecher thus describes the sort which are wanted:

Who are the men that are needed in this world? Young men that shall bear burdens. We have enough mullen stalks, we want oak trees! We have enough mushrooms, we want timber! We have enough men that are willing to do anything for the sake of getting along, but what are they worth? They are bridges for men to walk over. They are tools. Men use them like sand-paper, to scour with, and then throw them down and trample them under foot. A young man that does not know how to say "No:" a young man that has not power to resist the cup when it is presented to him—what is he but a poor miserable washcloth, but a rag, dishonored, and put to the vilest uses? Who cares for him, or mourns over him, but some Christian mother or Christian minister? But a young man that knows how to say "No:" that knows how to resist evil; that knows how to give buffet for temptation—is not he hardening himself? Is not he making his bones tough—particularly his backbones? He is becoming columnar. And it is such as he that are sought after in business. A man says, "Here is a difficult department in my establishment, and I would pay almost any price if I could find a man that I could trust." Says the man whom he addresses, "I know an impracticable sort of a fellow I think might suit you. He will stick to what he thinks is right at all hazards. You cannot turn him from it by any power on earth." Says the other man, "I want a lignumvitæ man; send him to me." Let it once be known that a man cannot be cajoled; that he will not lie even for himself; that he will not steal, and has a prejudice against stealing; let it be known that he has been tried and that there is inward principle in him, and let us put him up at auction, and I will get a million bid on him! Men are the things that are most needed in New York. Why, there is no timber in the market that is gathered up so greedily as they are. There is nothing so much needed in business, in all departments of it, as moral principle. And yet merchants will teach young men to lie; and, for the sake of monetary profit cajole customers. And when, by-and-by, these young men grow up, they become on their own account, filchers, stealers, and liars. You think that the young men of this generation are corrupt and worthless. They are; but the blame rests on your shoulders. You were their schoolmasters. You taught them to lie and cheat in your interest; and now they do it in their own. Now your own chickens come home to roost. Merchants North and South have been raising by the wholesale, damnable young men without principle. And a young man if he would save himself from destruction, must cling to that "anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, which entereth into that within the veil." Nothing else can insure him safety.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

An erect, spare, venerable looking man, not far from sixty, with striking features, and thin, iron-gray hair, seated at the long table that runs through the room, and intently occupied in the examination of some of the many recent books and newspapers with which the table is loaded. His modest nectie, and plain brown coat, with its stiff, upright collar, proclaim him a Quaker, and a glance at his thoughtful face, and expansive forehead, shows that he is no other than the most distinguished of living Quakers, John G. Whittier.

Mr. Whittier has been before the public as an author for fully forty years, but, though he is one of the most correct and graceful of prose writers, it is principally by his poetry that he has won distinction. Every one is familiar with his verses, but scarcely any but well-read persons are acquainted with his prose, or are even aware that he has written some of the most charming sketches and stories that have emnated from the prosewriters of the past half century. With a volume of these sketches entitled *Legends of New England*, he made at the age of twenty-three, his first appearance as an author, and it was this volume that first won him celebrity. It was founded on the Indian superstitions of Massachusetts and it displays that intimate knowledge of early New England history which is so observable in Mr. Whittier's poetry.

Whittier's chief works are so well known to our readers that we need not mention their titles here. Next to Longfellow his works have a larger circulation than any of our poets. He is emphatically a self-made writer. His early life was passed on a farm in severe manual labor, and until he was eighteen he had no educational advantages, save such as could be derived from a few winters' attendance on the public schools of his native district. At the age of twenty, however, he had managed to secure two years, tuition at a town academy, but then he left school to work his way in the world, and what he has since learned, or by solitary study in his own library. To this lack of classical culture may doubtless be attributed the charming simplicity of his style, and the peculiar American characters of all his writings.

Mr. Whittier was, we believe, never married, but till within a year, he has been blessed with the most devoted of sisters, who has been his constant companion, ministering to his domestic needs, and sharing his studies. She was a woman of fine literary taste, and herself wrote some poems that were quite equal to any of her brother's productions. She died about a year ago, greatly lamented by Mr. Whittier, who has since lived a secluded life in his quiet home in Amesbury.

FRESH SHAD.—Shad are being caught in tolerable abundance by the gill net fishermen. About five thousand were brought to Washington during the few warm days of last week. They were sold to first hands at from $25 to $30 per hundred. Our markets have been well supplied with these superb fish from rivers farther south. In a few days, if the warm weather prevails, we may welcome our own Delaware shad, which, as every housekeeper knows, are vastly superior to those from the South. The season for a large supply will be much delayed, this spring, in consequence of the coldness of the water caused by the immense quantity of snow still to be found in the mountains near the head waters of the Delaware. A few were caught last week and sold at from $1.50 to $1.75 each.—*Philadelphia Evening Star*

TRUE goodness is like the glow-worm; it shines most when no eyes, except those of heaven, are upon it.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

MUSIC OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

The disentombing of Assyrian sculptures and the deciphering of Assyrian and Egyptian inscriptions have opened new fields of investigation in almost every department of knowledge. Among the branches of science which have shared in these discoveries, that of music has been benefitted largely. The accounts of ancient musical instruments were vauge, and our ideas, especially of Hebrew music, were confused, till recently sculptures and paintings have been brought to light which delineate the musical instruments of the early oriential nations, and in a number of cases veritable specimens have been disentombed. Such, for example, is an Egyptian harp found in Thebes, with its strings yet perfect enough to vibrate again, after a silence of three thousand years.

The more recent investigations prove that the parent of all musical science was Assyria. From the Assyrians, the Hebrews and the Egyptians, and, indeed, all Eastern nations, derived their knowledge of music. The unveiled monuments show that in the time of Senacherip music was a highly cultured art, and must have existed through generations. This polished nation used a harp of twenty-one strings, the frame of which was four feet high, which accompanied minstrels songs or was borne in dance. The lyre of tortoise-shell, the double pipe, the trumpet, drum, and bell were common. Even of the bag-pipe representations have been discovered, though none of the stringed instruments, like the violin, played with the bow.

In all delineations of social or worshipping assemblies, musical instruments very like our modern ones have a prominent place The Hebrew music, at the time of the Exodus, was purely Egyptian; but it was much modified subsequently by association with Asiatic nations. In the temple of Jerusalem, according to the *Talmud*, stood a powerful organ, consisting of a wood-chest with ten holes, containing ten pipes, and each pipe capable of emitting ten different sounds by means of finger-holes, so that a hundred sounds could be produced by it. It was provided with two pairs of bellows and ten keys, so that it could be played with the fingers. According to the rabbis, it could be heard a great distance from the temple.

WHY WE SHAKE HANDS AND KISS.—A learned Theban gives us the solution of this frequently conjectured problem. In the first place it is a very old-fashioned way of indicating friendship. Jehu said to Jehonadad: "Is thine heart right as my heart is with thine heart? If it be, give me thine hand." It is not merely an old-fashioned custom; it is a strictly natural one, and as usual in such cases, we may find a physiological reason if we only take pains to search for it. The animals cultivate friendship by the sense of touch as well as by the sense of hearing and sight; and for this purpose they employ the most sensitive parts of their bodies. They rub their noses together or lick one another with their tongues. Now, the hand is a part of the human body in which the sense of touch is highly developed; and after the manner of animals, we not only like to see and hear our friend, we also like to touch him, and promote the kindly feelings by the contact and reciprocal pressure of the sensitive hands. Observe, too, how this principle is illustrated by another of our modes of greeting. When we wish to determine whether a substance be perfectly smooth, and are not quite satisfied with the information conveyed by the fingers, we apply it to the mouth.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—Postmasters are required to give notice by letter, when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office and give the reasons for its not being taken. Neglecting to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the subscription.

A person ordering his paper to be discontinued must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken out of the office or not.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON was much attached to a young man—an intelligent Italian. As the Doctor lay upon the couch from which he never rose up, he called his young friend to him and tenderly and solemnly said; "There is no one who has shown me more attention than you have done; and it is now right you should claim attention from me. You are a young man, and are to struggle through life; you are in a profession that I dare say you will exercise with great fidelity and innocence; but let me exhort you always to think of my situation which must one day be yours—always remember that life is short, and that eternity never ends."

OUR EXAMPLE.—One thing impressed my own mind most peculiarly, when the Lord was first opening my eyes—I never found Christ doing a single thing *for himself*. There is an immense principle. There was not one act in all Christ's life, done to serve or to please himself. An unbroken stream of blessed, perfect, unfailing love flowed from him, no matter what the contradiction of sinners, one amazing and unwavering testimony of love, and sympathy, and help; but it was ever others, and not himself, that were comforted, and nothing could weary it, nothing turn it aside. Now the world's whole principle is self—doing well for itself.—*Witness.*

AN EDITOR TIGHT.—We believe it is rare that editors indulge in a drop, but when they do, their readers are sure to find them out. A cotemporary was called upon to record a "melancholy event" at a time when his head was rather heavy, and did it up after the following manner:

"Yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, P. M., a man with a heel on the hole of his stocking, committed arsenic by swallowing a dose of suicide. The inquest of the verdict, returned a jury that the deceased came to the facts in accordance with his death. He leaves a child and six small wives to lament the end of his untimely loss. In death we are in the midst of life."

SOMEBODY says editors are poor, where upon an exchange remarks: "Humbug. Here are we, editor of a country paper, fairly rolling in wealth. We have a good office, a double barreled rifle, seven suits of clothes, three kittens, a Newfoundland pup, two gold watches, thirteen day and two night shirts, carpets on our floors, a pretty wife, own one corner lot, have ninety three cents in cash, are out of debt and have no rich relatives. If we are not wealthy it is a pity."

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1868.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
CCL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

BALTIMORE VS. PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia in her stately dignity, with the incubus of the Penna. Central Rail-road clogging her footsteps, is gradually permitting her younger but more energetic rivals to gain upon her in the race of progress. Baltimore, aided by the enterprise and liberality of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, has recently established a regular line of steamers to Bremen. She has been enabled to do this through the liberality of her great Railroad Company which has subscribed half the money necessary to inaugurate the enterprise. Philadelphia with more than double the population and wealth, and the terminus of one of the great railroad lines of the country has no line of foreign steamers. Efforts have been made time and again to establish sucha line, but, owing to the lack of enterprise and liberality on the part of her wealthy citizens and corporations, have never succeeded in establishing a permanent line of steamers to any foreign port. Why cannot the Penna. Central Railroad Company do as much for Philadelphia as the Baltimore and Ohio Company has done for Baltimore? The Penna. Central has been the pet of Philadelphia and of the whole state, having been built and placed upon a sure basis by the liberality of the city and state and now like the generality of pets, shows its appreciation of the favors shown it, by the most unparalleled ingratitude. Managed in a spirit of supreme selfishness it is willing to sacrifice all the best interests of the state that nurtured it and its chief city to which it owes so much, to the one idea of grasping all the outside railroad world, in order to pour wealth into the coffers of its close-fisted managers and stockholders. In order to accomplish this it went to Harrisburg last winter, and asked and received the privilege of increasing its capital stock $35,000,000. Did it give ten or twenty millions of this toward establishing a foreign line of steamers for Philadelphia or for the building of branch or mainline railroads to contribute to the prosperity of either the city of Philadelphia or state of Pennsylvania? Not one cent was given toward either. But instead perhaps, a hundred thousand dollars were spent in occupying the route of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, in order to prevent the building of a road on that route by any other company. That is a hundred thousand dollars were spent by this tyranical monopoly to prevent a line of road being built, that would develop one of the richest mineral sections of the state and pour increased business, wealth and population into Philadelphia and largely promote the prosperity of the whole state. What thanks did the people of the state receive; any evidence or gratitude for their liberality in thus extending the privileges of the Central Railroad? On the contrary they are taxed in freights and passenger fare over the central Railroad far heavier in proportion than parties outside of the state and made, in great part to pay the expense of keeping the monopoly's line in repair, so that they can carry outsiders and their freights at rates far below what the patient citizens of the state are made to pay. The result of this policy is that throughout the state, wherever the people are obliged to patronize the monopoly, they find that freights, in many instances, cost as much or more to-day, from Philadelphia, then they did when goods were carried westward in Conestoga wagons. It is not much to be wondered at, therefore, that many people begin to imagine that the boasted advantages of railroads are not so great an improvement on the old methods of transportation after all. Such are the results of having imposed upon us a grand, greedy, grasping, selfish monopoly. When will the people of Philadelphia awake to their interests and shake off the yoke of Central Railroad tyranny? When she does so, and co-operates with the rest of the state in making all corporations, and especially this grand monopoly, the servants, instead of the grinding and tyranical masters of the people, she may hope to take the place she deserves to occupy among the great cities of the nation. Until then, driven away by illiberality, selfishness and lack of enterprise, the business of the state will continue to seek other and more liberal and promising centres of trade.

TERRORISM IN THE SOUTH.

Our Democratic brethern would have the people believe that the South would be a perfect paradise if such [illegible] Pope, Sickles, Sheridan &c., were kept away. General Hancok has had several months control of the Southwest trying to carry out a different policy from that of the beforementioned heroes with what results is indicated in the following article from the Pittsburg *Chronicle* of a few days ago:

The dispatches which we published in yesterday's issue, relative to the brutal murder of Hon. GEORGE W. ASHBURN, of Columbus, Georgia, by a gang of villains in disguise, and the breaking up of a Republican meeting at Valdosta, Georgia, by a band of regulators of the Ku-Klux Klan, come at the heels of much similar information through letters and newspapers, and show that in portions of the South, a reign of terrorism is in actual operation. It verily seems that these ill-fated people are moved by some malignant fatality to thwart all efforts which look towards their gradual restoration to order and prosperous enterprise. Not satisfied with opposing every political measure that has been devised to enable them to get out of the dreadful slough in which they were left upon the suppression of the rebellion, they are actually engaged in the suicidal business of convulsing society so utterly by lawlessness, as to put a complete quietus upon the views and schemes of all those adventurous Northern capitalists, who had begun seriously to meditate risking their families and fortunes in the South.

There is no truth more manifest than that the Southern people cannot extricate themselves from poverty and business stagnation without aid from the North. The appeal lately made in behalf of Gen. LEE's Collage, shows that they cannot sustain even an educational institution without foreign aid. But the wide spread torpor and misery that rest like crushing shadows upon every department of labor and industry, can never be expelled unless capital and fresh muscle and enterprise from other quarters come in to impart life and energy, and stimulate the desponding population. So important and so palpable is this fact, that not long since a leading journal in Richmond, Virginia, kept up for weeks an urgent editorial invitation to Northern men to come on with their money and buy lands, and mills and factories, and start once more the wheels of labor, assuring them of a warm and cordial reception, and denouncing as vile slanders the reports that they would encounter risk of personal violence.

It is not pleasant for us to be compelled to state that at present, in many Southern States, it would be unsafe for a Northern man to buy property and attempt to carry on any farming or manufacturing enterprise. We have never gone out of our way to give added circulation to the prejudicial stories that are periodically current about the South. Whenever we could, consistently with the truth, present the brightside of the picture, we have cheerfullv done so. But it is, in our judgment, perfectly clear from the accumulated information which pours in upon us, that, notwithstanding the cheerful fancies of such military optimists as General HANCOCK, there is an immense amount of crime perpetrated in Tennessee, Georgia, Texas, and portions of Arkansas and Missouri. How far it would be possible to curb these excesses by military power we cannot determine. It is probably impossible to keep perfect order over so wide an area and amongst a population so thoroughly demoralized by a long and unsuccessful war. Years will elapse before anything bearing the faintest semblance to the orderly and regulated institutions of the North will prevail. Then will slowly set in a desirable immigration, and the wasted and cursed South will begin to recover, to get strength, to enjoy the blessings of law, and to reap the fruits of sensibly directed industry.

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

We are indebted to the courtesy of an unknown friend for a copy of the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* containing a somewhat lengthy notice of the donation of $20,000, by John A. Brown, Esq, of Phildealphia, to Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa. Beside the present, this institution has recently been the fortunate recipient of a number of handsome donations. The largest of these was $220,000 made by Mr. Pardee. A number of other citizens of the State have given sums ranging from $20,000 to $25,000 toward its endowment We always delight to record contributions toward building up and increasing the number and efficiency of our institutions of learning. On the education of our people depends the stability of our free institutions, and men of wealth can do nothing that will contribute more to the glory of the state and the welfare of her people than to contribute liberally of their means to promote the efficiency and permanency of our educational institutions. We also approve of concentrating, to a certain extent, efforts of this kind, upon a few good schools rather than upon a great many indifferent ones.

While, therefore, we are gratified to record this last act of beneficence, we feel constrained to call the attention of the public to a matter of both state and national interest. We mean Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. Will not some of our millionaires donate a few hundred thousand or a million of dollars to rear an educational institution on this historic ground, that shall be not only an honor to the state but to the nation? What fitter place in all our wide land to send our sons to learn lessons of wisdom, and patriotism at the same time, than that on which our national liberties were for the third time rescued from the enemies of free institutions? Gettysburg is already enblazoned on the pages of history as one of the great battle-fields of the world. Its name will be surrounded with a halo of glory, and pilgrimages will be made to Cemetery hill and Round Top from all parts of the world, while the human heart continues to thrill with the inspirations of freedom, and honor to be rendered to the men who sealed their devotion to its principles with their life-blood on its hardly contested field. Pennsylvania College already ranks among the first educational institutions in the state having had almost twice as many students as Lafayette in 1867 and being exceeded by only three others in the State. But this is not sufficient; occupying as it does a central position between the North and the South, easy of access and of historic fame, as a matter of national and state pride, it should be made the first of the kind in the nation. We hope yet to see our *Alma Mater* occupy this proud position and to hear her named among the great schools of the world. Who will inaugurate the good work? What shall we hear from Philadelphia? Noted for her patriotism during the war, will she not give at least as much toward a matter of national interest and pride as she has done for places of less note?

GOV. GEARY AND THE FREE RAILROAD LAW.

Some of the more unscrupulous of our copperhead cotemporaries have endeavored to throw blame on Gov. Geary for vetoing the first free railroad bill as it was passed. They doubtless have *weighty* reasons for thus aiding the monopoly. Gov. Geary made a noble stand in behalf of the people by vetoing the first bill, which every one knows was so modified by the Senate after being passed by the House, as to suit the wishes of the Central Railroad Company, the bill was then given in charge of a committe of conference where the Senate amendments were acceded to and the bill in this shape, as passed by the Senate, was forced through the House and sent to the Governor. There were two points on which he based his veto, one that the bill contained provisions not relevant to the subject stated in the title and was therefore unconstitutional; the objectionable provisions were interpolations by the agents of the monopoly allowing any existing railroad company to increase its capital without limit; the other objection was that the bill was entirely too stringent in its exactions to meet the wants of the people and that more liberty should be allowed. When the veto was sent to the House another bill was immediately passed, we believe unanimously, obviating the objectionable features of the former one, it was promptly sent to the Senate where it was also passed and has since been signed by the Governor. So that instead of being blamed for his courage in vetoing a free-railroad bill, doctored to suit the Central Railroad Companys views, he deserves the thanks of the people for giving them a law such as they have been asking for. If he had signed the first bill with its exceptionable features we would now be saddled with a nominal free railroad law and yet be unable to build roads because of its restrictions. We have not yet seen the bill but are credibly informed that under it there will no longer be any hindrance in our laws to building railroads anywhere in the State. We hope it is so and that the people will once more be free to build roads where they please and find them conducive to their interests, limited only by their ability to raise the necessary money. Gov. Geary has been true to his promises not withstanding the false assertions of his Copperhead enemies, and will receive the thanks of the people for his faithfulness.

MR. LYNCH'S GRADUAL RESUMPTION PLAN.

Mr. Lynch of Maine has pending in the House of Representatives a plan for gradually resuming specie payments. Briefly stated, it consists in issuing from the Treasury coupon bonds to the amount of $300,000,000 of denominations of $100 and upward, bearing interest at four per cent, payable quarterly in lawful money, and making these and greenbacks reciprocally convertible into each other at the pleasure of the holder; after the 1st of May next, all United States legal tender notes received by the United States, say $180,000,000 per year, or $15,000,000 per month, are to be retired and destroyed, and in their stead notes payable one year from date, in coin, are to be issued to all creditors to whom legal tenders have heretofore been paid. By the 1st of May, 1869, $180,000,000 in coin notes would have taken the place of the present greenbacks, having been paid out for salaries, Government contracts, currency interest, and all expenses of the Government. These notes will come due at the rate of half a million of dollars a day during the year 1869, and are to be redeemed in gold. By repeating the same operation for 1869 and 1870, the whole issue of greenbacks now outstanding would have been converted into demand notes, and would be redeemable in gold by May 1, 1871. Mr. Lynch says that he firmly believes that the presentation and redemption of the first $15,000,000 of these notes would so establish public confidence as to reduce the premium on gold to a nominal figure. The difference between the plan and that of immediate resumption is that it limits the amount of notes which can be presented to the Government for redemption to half a million of dollars per day after one year from the 1st of May next. As our gold receipts from customs amount to about a third of a million a day, it is thought that so gradual a run on the Treasury for its gold could be successfully met until the public confidence had so far improved as to reduce the premium on gold to a nominal figure, when specie payment would be resumed by the banks and the people voluntarily. Mr. Lynch's plan is one of the most thoughtful of the gradual plans of resumption yet advanced.—*Tribune.*

THE ELECTIONS.

Our copperhead contemporaries have recently been exemplifying the old adage, that drowning men catch at straws. Beyond recording their old majorities in a few local elections and heralding them abroad as "great re-actions," "glorious victories" &c., they have had nothing to cheer their drooping spirits until the barren victory of Connecticut. Barren victory we call it because—though they carried the Governor by 1735 of a majority, an increase of about 700, it was done by the increased vote of a few large towns, where there are reported to have been extensive frauds committed. The charge of frauds is further substantiated by the fact that while the Govenor has been elected by the copperheads, the Republicans have carried the legislature by an increased majority. The victory in fact is worse than barren, it is an absolute defeat, for while they have elected the Governor for one year, we have gained the legislature which will elect a United States Senator for six years, to fill the place of the renegade Dixon whose term expires on the 4th of March next. The ostensible rejoicing over such mythical victories as this is but a mockery of mirth, a whistling to keep their courage up. Yet with this single exception no election this year, in which there has been anything more than a local issue, has gone copperhead. The special election for Congressman in Ohio, the fierce struggle in New Hampshire, later the election in gallant little Rhode Island, where we increased our majority nearly 3000, and now Wisconsin, have all gone Republican. Verily if the elections are to be relied on the much talked of "re-action" of our copperhead brethren is yet to come. The people are indicating their approval of Impeachment as well as of the whole course of the Republican party by the unmistakable test of the ballot box.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is making an earnest appeal for money to colonize in Liberia more than two thousand freedman who want to go there. Four thousand freedmen have petitioned Congress to send them to Liberia, or to give the Colonization Society the means to send them. Some of their petitions have been published, and also some letters from them, from all of which we judge they are persons of some intelligence, good character, and earnest in their desire to emigrate. They are poor and unable to pay their expenses. Many of them have friends in Liberia. They are all needed there—and *as they want to go* there, it seems desirable that they should be assisted. The Society's ship is expected to sail first of May and can carry six hundred and fifty of them. Donations should therefore be made at once and sent in sums, large or small, to Rev. W. McLain, D. D., Financial Secretary, American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH IS COMING.—Mrs Goldwin Smith, to correct inaccurate report. that are afloat, writes from Oxford, England: "I am going to devote myself to the study, and, if after due study I feel equal to the task, to the composition of American history. With this view I shall probably take up my abode in the United States in the course of the present summer. My undertakeing necessarily implies a prolonged residence in the country where it must be carried on. But I am not going to seek naturalization in America, or to cast off my allegiance to my own Sovereign and my native land."

IN view of the frauds developed in the Senatorial contested election case just concluded, and of the frauds proven in the contested election cases in Philadelphia, and of the fact that the immense Democratic vote in the Luzerne and Schuylkill mining districts, is now known to have been cast on false naturalization papers, is it not a piece of impudence in Judge Sharswood to remain on the Supreme Bench. There is not a doubt that Judge Williams was fairly elected, that he had a majority of the legal vote cast, and that he should now be on the Bench of the Supreme Court. If George Sharswood is the man of honor he is claimed to be, he should blush to hold a place which nine out of every ten honest men in the State believe was secured for him by the frauds of his partizan supporters. —*State Guard.*

MR. D. T. KENNEDY, of Baltimore, has invented and constructed an ingenious device, by which persons sitting inside their own houses can see everything that is passing on the street, not only in front of their own doors, but for many squares in both directions and on both sides of the street. It is a simple arrangement of two mirrors placed at right angles to each other, and set in a tin or other case or frame. It is designed to be set in one of the second story chamber windows, and can be used while the blinds are down. Placed in the proper position, it will even show who is at the front door bell, a matter of no small convenience in these days of troublesome peddlers, importunate beggars and intruders generally. But its most interesting employment is for the use of invalids, who cannot look out of the window, and who still would like the monotony of the sick room to be relieved by a sight of what is going on in the street For this use it is admirable. It is called the "window reflector," and is both simple in construction and inexpensive in cost.

THE STREET RAILROADS OF PARIS.—This kind of Railway is attracting a good deal of attention in Paris. The companies however, are compelled to lay down a flat rail, with a projection in the middle, which keeps the grooved wheel of the car in place. Carriages are thus not incommoded in the least by the railroad. Here a railroad track makes it very inconvenient to drive a carrage through the street in which it is laid. The rail is a deep groove into which the carrage-wheel drops, and from which it is extracted only at the risk of braking the wheel or the axle.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

HENRY Ward Beecher returns an income of $38,248.

HENRY Platte, one of Barnum's Albino children, is dead.

GOV. Geary has signed the bill repealing the liquor law of last year.

SENATOR Yates' condition has been such that, since the impeachment trial begun, he has been rarely in his seat, and has not once voted. His friends, both at home and in Washington, are insisting that he shall resign.

THE Bishops of the M. E. Church have set apart Friday, April 24th, as a day of fasting, special prayer, and intercession in behalf of the General Conference, the highest council of the church.

CONCERNING the practice of sleeping in church, Henry Ward Beecher says: "If a man sleeps under my preaching I do not send a boy to wake him up, but I feel that a boy had better come and wake me up."

GENERAL Meade in Georgia, and General Shepherd in Alabama, have issued orders directing the suppression of the murderous reble secret society called the "Kux Klux Klan."

THE song "Tramp, tramp, tramp," was composed by a prisoner confined in the Iowa Penitentiary, and was first written on the walls of his cell with charcoal. It has netted the publishes thousands of dollars, but not a cent to the writer.

A LONG bearded miller at Logan, Ohio, the other day carelessly suffered his flowing honors toget caught in a revolving shaft. Bracing himself promptly, his beard went by the roots. He will hereafter have but little trouble in shaving.

MRS. SWISSELM says there is a great row brewing among the female members of loyal families, growing out of the question as to who shall be be first lady in the land—Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Grant, or Mrs. Sprague. Swisshelm pitches nto all but Mrs. Wade.

COL. WM. PHILLIPS, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at Pittsburgh; declines becoming a Republican candidate for Congress, on he invitation of 1,400 citizens of the 21st District.

THE *La Crose Democrat* says that the *New York World* is every day doing the Democracy more injury than any Redical journal in the country," and with its damnable heresies is accomplishing untold evils." It also calls its New York cotemporary a "viper."

IN the Ohio Legislature, a few days since, Christopher Hughes, esq, of Butler County, a sturdy Democrat delivered a speech in which the following passage occurred: "I would rather trust the Democratic party in political matters tian God Almighty!".

REV. HENRY GREEN has been unanimously elected President of Dickenson College of New Jersey, to fill the vacancy caused by the late resignation of Rev. Dr. McLeon. Dr. Green, who is a nphew of Hon. N. W. Green late Chancellor of New Jersey, is a Professor in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Irwelton.

THE Copperheads are making a great hurra over Connecticut—and yet they have the worst of the battle. They hold on to the Governor. who is elected every year—but lose a United Sates Senator, whose term of office is six years. The Republicans are still ahead in Connecticut as far as heard from.

THE Deseret News urges the Saints to withstand the temptations of the newly discovered gold mines on the Sweet water, and give their attention to agriculture. The mines, it says, are no place for a man professing to be a Latter Day Saint. It is this wisdom that has made the Saints so prosperous.

THE Democratic journalists delight in styling Congress "the rump," because their allies, the Rebels, are not admitted. On the first day of the impeachment trial Garrett Davis, a Kentucky coppernead, offered an order in the Senate denying its competency to try the President—on which the yeas and nays were called, and *but two Senators voted for it.*

THE treaty commenced by Minister Wright and consummated by Minister Bancroft, seems to be already bearing fruit, in the renewed confidence which Germans feel in coming to try their fortunes in the United States. The spring emigration opens with a rush, and the Cable tells us that over seven thousand persons left German ports for the United States during the past week.

THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, a distinguished member of the Canadian Parliament was shot dead by an unknown assassin, at the door of his house, in Ottawa Canada, at half-past two o'clock yesterday morning. McGee had just left the Parliament House. There is great excitement in Canada over the assassination, and threats of retaliation are made against the Fenians, who are accused of complicity in the crime. A Fenian rising and raid are also feared.

COLONEL JOHN B. BACHELDER, of Boston, has constructed the most perfect battle plan ever executed of the field of Gettysburg. Its twenty-five square miles were surveyed, and the location of every hillock and grove carefully determined; and instead of the topographic symbols, the region is represented with minute accuracy. The position of rebel troops was gained from wounded officers in hospital, and of our troops by personal visit to each regiment engaged.

THE Northern Central Railway company, through its superintendent, Mr. J. N. DuBarry, has issued an order, prohibiting the sale of newspapers, candies, etc., on the cars; and the conductors are not to be allowed to permit newsboys to ride on the cars, except as passengers provided with regular tickets.

THE bar of Pennsylvania will hear with regret of the loss again of the bill allowing parties to a suit, or otherwise interested, to testify. The passage of this bill is but a work of time. Our present practice, which shuts the mouths of exactly the persons who know most about the question to be adjudicated, is a reminiscence of the days of trial by battle and wager.

WITH their usual effrontery and disregard for even the appearance of honesty, the Democracy are now claiming the defeat of the proposed constitution in Wisconsin as a party victory. How utterly groundless is this assumption we may understand when it is known that the entire temperance element of the State voted anti-constitution.

THE strength of the British army, exclusive of the forces in Ireland, is 136,650; of the militia, 134,037; of the volunteers, 154,689; of the yeomanry cavalry, 16,185—total 441,561. To support this force Parliament was asked to vote about 15,000,000. The *Pall Mall Gazette* supposes that fifty per cent of these troops, in round numbers a quarter of a million, could be brought into the field.

WE find the very "cool" paragraph annexed in the Tioga *Agitator*, of Friday: "We see that Judge Woodword is alluded to as "Bombastes Furioso." We should as soon allude to the Polar Sea as a tropical expanse. The man has no more heat in his blood than a Saurian. The only impulse he ever had is to tie an extra knot in his purse-strings. Whenever he enters a room the mercury falls to zero; house plants freeze, and the servant piles on wood or coal."

WORD has at last been received from Africa that Dr. Livingston is still alive, and this time there can be no mistake, since the information comes from the intrepid traveler himself, in the shape of a letter to Sir Roderrick Murchison. The doctor writes that he is in good health, that his expedition has been completely successful and that he expects to return to England at an early day.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, late minister to Russia, is expected to reach New York, on his return home, in a few days. It is said that he intends to stump Kentucky, his native State, for the nominees of the Chicago Convention. Mr. Clay is an eloquent and effective political speaker, and will, no doubt, render efficient service to the good cause in that political desert.

THE reports from Washington that have been industriously circulated for some time, to the effect that a number of the Republican Senators had given out intimations that they would probably vote for the President's acquittal, are entirely discredited by well informed persons. The indications now are that a solid Rrepublican vote will be cast in the Senate for his conviction. The loyal people of the nation will say amen!

SOME rich developments are expected during the progress of the President's defense. It was expected that the managers would have included Grant and Stanton among their witnesses. It is stated that they have been held in reserve for rebutting testimony after the defense has closed. Stanton does not want to be called away from the War Department to testify in the case. He intimates that possession of the building will be seized by the President during his absence.

ON MONDAY Mr. George B. Vashon, colored, Allegheny, Pa., was admitted as a lawer in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, Judge Nelson administering the oath. He was admitted on the same credentials upon which he was excluded a few days ago from the bar of Allegheny county. Poor Pennsylvania, she is sadly behind the progressive spirit of the age on this subject. Well, she will learn, that's some comfort.

ACCIDENTS are becoming much too common from the mistakes of apothecaries in making up prescriptions. Only last week an eminent physician, in the East, died from the effects of taking antimony instead of tartar emetic; and similar cases are constantly occurring. We greatly need to adopt the English plan of licensing apothecaries, after requiring them to pass an examination, and holding them responsible for carelessness. Any one can now set up a drug store, and if they commit the grossest blunder, there is no redress except by a criminal prosecution.

MR. DICKENS commences his farewell series of readings in New York on Monday next, and will give his final reading in America on the following Monday, April 20. We notice that in his farewell readings in New York, the price of tickets to a portion of the hall has been reduced to one dollar. Mr. Dickens will carry home with him, as the fruits of his American trip, at least a hundred thousand dollars in gold. This, in some part, may be regarded as a reprisal for our failure to pass an international copy right law.

"OCCASIONAL" writes to the Philadelphia *Press* under date of April 6, "within a few hours anonymous warnings have been served upon most of the leading Republicans in Congress. Judge Wade has had several; while Messrs. Butler, Bingham, and Stevens and the other managers of impeachment have been duly admonished to hold themselves in readiness for sudden doom. I have seen some of these missives, with their cabalistic letters, signs, and sentences, and find them in exact accordance with the reports of the messages sent by the rebel fiends to the devoted patriots further South."

THE bill before the United States Senate, regulating the mode of empannelling United States juries in the trial of cases where the United States is party, is regarded as quite important. It authorizes jurors to be summoned and empannelled who live outside of the district and State where the case is to be tried. This will allow the courts in the cases of Surratt and Jeff. Davis to summon jurors from any of the States in the Union. The principal opposition to the bill came from the Democratic side of the Senate, and it is said they suspect that the bill was drawn for the especial purpose of meeting the cases of Surratt and Davis. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 37 to 8.

A NEW Game law, which will be passed this session, makes it unlawful to shoot, kill, trap or destroy any blue-bird, swallow, marten or other insectivorous bird, at *any* season of the year. Deer, fawn, or elk are only to be hunted or killed during the months of September, October and November; wild turkeys, pheasants, or rabbits, from September 1 to January 1; partridges or quails from the 20th of October to the 20th of December; Woodcock or snipe from the 1st September to the 1st of March. No birds to be trapped or taken by means of nets, or any other method than by shooting, and no eggs to be destroyed. Penalty, a fine not exceeding $25 for each offence, with costs, and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. The bill is a general one throughout the State.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas the Register of Bedford county has granted Letters of Administration to the undersigned, living in Martinsburg, Blair county, on the estate of George R. Barndollar, late of Woodberry, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
mar7:6t DAVID L. KEAGY, Adm'r.

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS FOR STORE FRONTS, Asylums, &c. Iron Bedsteads, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves, Fenders, Screens for Coal, Ores, Sand, &c., Heavy Crimped Cloth for Spark Arresters, Landscape Wire for Windows, &c., Paper Makers Wires, Ornamental Wire Work, &c. Every information by addressing the manufacturers,
M. WALKER & SONS,
fe7:1y No. 11 North Sixth st., Philadelphia.

PLASTER.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that he is now prepared to supply both
ROCK AND GROUND PLASTER,
at his Warehouse.
JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.
Bloody Run Station, Jan. 31, 1868-3m.

NEW YORK COLUMN.

"COSTAR'S"
PREPARATIONS.
EVERYBODY—TRIES THEM.
EVERYBODY—USES THEM.
EVERYBODY—BELIEVES IN THEM.
EVERYBODY—RECOMMENDS THEM.

Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches Ants, &c.? Buy a 25c. or 50c. Box of—
Costar's Exterminators.
"Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poison." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

Are you annoyed with Bed-Bugs? Can't sleep nights! Buy a 25c. or 50c Bottle of—
"Costar's Bed-Bug Exter.
A Liquid "Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs." "Never Fails."

For Moths in Furs, Woolens, Carpets, &c. &c. Buy a 25c or 50c Flask of—
"Costar's Insect Powder.
Destroys instantly Fleas and all Insects on Animals, &c.

"A sure thing." Thousands testify to its merits. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of—
"Costar's" Corn Solvent.
For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c. "Try it."

Don't suffer with Pain! A Wonderful power of Healing! Every family should keep it in the house. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of
"Costar's" Buckthorn Salve.
Its effects are immediate. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Sore Breasts, Piles, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itch, Scrofula and Cutaneous Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., Bites of Animals, Insects, &c.

"A Universal Dinner Pill" (sugar-coated.) 30 years administered in a Physician's practice. 25c and 50c Boxes—
"Costar's" Bishop Pills.
Of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaints, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not griping. Gentle, mild and soothing.

"That Cough will kill you. Don't neglect it. 25c. and 50c. Sizes—
"Costar's" Cough Remedy.
The children cry for it—its a "Soothing Syrup." For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchial Affections. Singers, Speakers, and all troubled with Throat Complaints, will find this a beneficial Pectoral Remedy.

Beautifies the Complexion, giving to the skin a transparent freshness. Bottles $1.00
"Costar's" Bitter Sweet
and Orange Blossoms.
Renders the skin clear, smooth and soft. Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, &c. Ladies, try a bottle, and see its wenderful quality.

!!!Beware!!! of all Worthless Imitations. None Genuine without "Costar's" Signature.
25c and 50c sizes kept by all Druggists.
$1.00 sizes sent by mail on receipt of price.
$2.00 pays for any three $1.00 sizes by Express.
$5.00 pays for eight $1.00 sizes by Express.
Address
HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.
For sale by HECKERMAN & SON, Bedford. Sold by all Wholesale Druggists in PHILADELPHIA, Pa., and in all the large cities.
feb14:

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP.
A superior TOILET SOAP, prepared from refined VEGETABLE OILS in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of LADIES and for the NURSERY. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled. For sale by all druggists.
july,15,67.y1

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
WM. T. HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE" or "KEYSTONE SKIRTS," are the best and Cheapest Low Priced Hoop Skirts in the market. Trail Skirts, 25 springs, $1.00; 30 springs, $1.20; and 40 springs, $1.45. Plain Skirts, 6 tapes, 20 springs, 80 cents; 25 springs, 95 cents; 30 springs, $1.15; and 35 springs, $1.25. Warranted in every respect.
"Our OWN Make" of "UNION SKIRTS," Eleven Tape Trails, from 20 to 50 springs $1.20 to $2.50. Plain, Six Tapes, 20 to 50 springs, from 95 cents to $2.00. These skirts are better than those sold by other establishments as first class goods, and at much lower prices.
"Our OWN Make" of CHAMPION SKIRTS' are in every way superior to all other Hoop Skirts before the public, and only have to be examined or worn to convince every one of the fact. Manufactured of the best linen-finished English Steel Springs, very superior tapes, and the style of the metalic fastenings and manner of securing them surpass for durability and excellence any other Skirt in this country, and are lighter, more elastic will wear longer, give more satisfaction, and are really cheaper than all others. Every lady should try them They are being sold extensively by Merchants throughout this and the adjoining states at very moderate prices. If you want the best, ask for "Hopkin's Champion Skirts." If you do not find them, get the merchant with whom you deal to order them for you, or come or send direct to us. Merchants will find our different grades of Skirts exactly what they need, and we especially invite them to call and examine our extensive assortment, or send for Wholesale Price List.
To be had at Retail at Manufactory, and of the Retrail trade generally, and at Wholesale of the Manufacturer only, to whom all orders should be addressed.
Manufactory and Salesroom, 628 Arch street, between 6th and 7th Sts., Philadelphia.
March20:10m WM. T. HOPKINS.

DENTISTRY.
DR. J. G. MINNICH,
DENTIST,
Successor to Dr. H. V. PORTER,
In Harris' New Building,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
All operations on the natural teeth, such as FILLING, REGULATING, EXTRACTING, &c.
performed in the best style.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
Of all kinds, and of best materials inserted. All operations warranted.
TERMS—CASH.
Mar7,68:6m

C. N. HICKOK,
DENTIST,
Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD.
All operations, pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. feb7

LUMBER! LUMBER!
MUNSON, JONES & CO.,
PHILLIPSBURG, Pa.
WORKED LUMBER,
of every kind for sale. Flooring, Sash, Weatherboarding, &c. Inquire of
F. BENEDICT, Agent,
at J. W. Lingenfelters office, Bedford, Pa.
feb21:3m.

SELLERS & FOLWELL,
WHOLESALE
CONFECTIONERS AND FRUITERS,
No. 161 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders promptly attended to. feb21m3

HATS! HATS! HATS!
Just received, the leading NEW SPRING STYLES of GENT'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S HATS, much CHEAPER than heretofore. We would call special attention to the Gent's Self-Conforming Cassimere DRESS HATS. Also, the Velvet Finish, Self-Conforming FLEXIBLE BAND HAT. These hats will be found to be very desirable, being very soft in band and conforming immediately to the shape of the head.
feb28m2 G. R. OSTER & CO.

ESTATE of *JOSEPH HENRY SNYDER*, deceased.—Letters Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Joseph Henry Snyder, late of Southampton township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. NATHAN ROESON, Ex'r
mar27. of the last will &c. of Jos. H. Snyder.

O YES! O YES!
The subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he holds himself in readiness to cry sales, auctions, &c., on the shortest notice. He returns thanks for the numerous favors which he has received at their hands, and hopes to merit a continuance of their custom.
JOHN DICKEN,
mar30:3m Cumberland Valley, Bedford co., Pa.

$1000 REWARD!!
Just received at THE NEW IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE, a handsome assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS!
As goods are now advancing daily and no doubt will be much higher, we think
FAMILIES CANNOT BUY TO SOON.
feb.28m2 G. R. OSTER & CO.

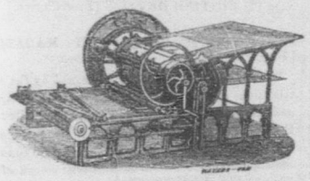
$3000 WORTH!!
of BOOTS and SHOES of every description and best manufacture. Just received and for sale 25 *per cent. cheaper* than heretofore. The BOOT and SHOE department of
G. R. OSTER & CO.
has become a leading feature in their business, and is now THE PLACE to get GOOD as well as CHEAP BOOTS and SHOES, as they have the LARGEST and BEST assortment in town.
feb28m2

PAINTING.
G. A. HILD.....MATTHEW P. SPIDEL.
HILD & SPIDEL
Respectfully inform the public, that having formed a partnership, they are now prepared to do all kinds of PLAIN and FANCY PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, &c. Sign Painting, and all kinds of Wood Imitation executed beautifully. Prices moderate. The patronage of the public is solicited. We refer to Judge King, Wm. Hartley, O. E. Shannon, S. L. Russell. jan17:3m

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1868.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Imlbaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, *G. A. R.* meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

THE INQUIRER TO BE ENLARGED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

HO! FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

AND

BEDFORD INQUIRER

FOR THREE DOLLARS!

The proprietors will enlarge the INQUIRER to an eight column paper on or about the first of May next. We are compelled to do this to meet the growing wants of our community. The addition of a column to each page, together with considerable addition to the length, will enable us to lay before our readers much more matter than we do at present, and give them all the advantages of both a local and general newspaper.

INQUIRER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will issue the Inquirer from the 1st of June until the 7th day of November, 1868, (the close of the Presidential campaign,) for the following comparatively low figures:

1 copy, in advance	75
10 copies, in advance	$6.00
20 copies, in advance	11.00
50 copies, in advance	25.00

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

We will also send the New York Weekly Tribune, and Bedford INQUIRER for one year to any person who will pay us three dollars in advance. Those who have already paid us in advance for the Inquirer since the first of February, by paying us one dollar additional will have the Tribune sent to them from the 1st of May 1868, to the 1st of May 1869. This is one of the best opportunities ever offered. The campaign will be a most animated one, and to give our readers the advantage of a leading newspaper we have made this arrangement. Now is the time to subscribe. Who will raise a club for the campaign?

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
mar.27. *Editors and Proprietors.*

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the cost. 2

PROMISES WELL.—The reports from all parts of Illinois and Southern Wisconsin are to the effect that the winter wheat passed though the cold weather successfully and promises an immense harvest. Spring wheat has also been sown in great abundance.

NEW LAWS.—Governor Geary, on the 4th inst., signed the following three bills, which are laws: The Free Railroad bill as passed the second time; the bill for registry of voters; the bill limiting the liability in damages of railway companies, in case of loss of life, to five thousand dollars, and in case of less injury to three thousand dollars.

GONE WEST.—Our esteemed friend and worthy citizen, J. Campbell Kiser, departed with his family for the "far west" on Thursday of last week. We understand Mr. Kiser intends locating in Kansas City, Mo. Bedford loses a good citizen, and the locality wherein he "pitches his tent" will be benefited. Success attend him and his family.

MONEY! MONEY!—This is the cry! We have already contracted for considerable work and materials necessary in the erection of our building. We must have money to push the enterprise. We hope our friends in arrears for subscription, advertising and Job work will bravely come to our assistance. We have no reason to complain of our subscribers. We have never called upon them in vain; when ever we have asked them they have cheerfully responded, twitting us for our dunning propensities. There are a few, however, that we cannot reach, or at least they never respond. This class we hope will consider themselves specially addressed and come up to the "scratch." Come, friends, don't forget the poor printer.

LADIES, you are about to clean house. It will pay you to have your houses papered. It will save much labor and expense, improve the appearance of your rooms vastly and it will only cost you a trifle. Step up to the INQUIRER Book Store and examine the splendid stock of paper. A very fine assortment of Bibles and Episcopal Prayer Books just received.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The friends of Temperance will hold a public meeting in the Court House, on Wednesday evening, the 29th of April, (Court week.) The meeting will be addressed by a number of persons. The ladies of Bedford Lodge of Good Templars will, at intervals, entertain the audience with choice vocal music. The public, and especially all friends of Temperance, are invited to attend. 2t

"FUN FOR THE DOG, BUT DEATH TO THE MAN."—Among the acts passed by the recently adjourned Democratic Legislature of Maryland was one reciting that in Centreville, Queen Anne's county, "*the owner of every dog or bitch for which a license shall be obtained shall have a collar put around his or her neck.*" Should the owner not wear the prescribed collar, the dog is to be shot, or otherwise destroyed, and the owner is to be fined!

A NUMBER of persons are availing themselves of our proposition to furnish the INQUIRER and *New York Tribune* for one year for THREE DOLLARS. They will please remember that we want the money in advance—$2 for the INQUIRER and $1 for the *Tribune*. The liberality of the proposition must be apparent to all and unless we have the money for both papers IN ADVANCE, we cannot do it. We ought to introduce at least 500 copies of the *Tribune* into the county by this arrangement. tf.

HON. G. W. HOUSEHOLDER.—We have, for some time past, been in receipt of a sprightly little daily paper, published in Kansas City, Mo., called the *Evening Bulletin*, and we were some-what agreeably surprised to find the name of our former citizen and ex-Senator, G. W. Householder, at its head as one of the editors. Judging by appearance and from the ability already displayed in its columns, the *Bulletin* starts out with fair hopes of success. We welcome Mr. Householder into the fraternity of "quill drivers," and hope that his enterprise may prove gratifying in every particular.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The *Juniata Sentinel* in speaking of the contested election case from that Senatorial District, wherein Shughart (Dem.) was ousted through his having been elected by fraud, and Robison, (Rep.) was rightfully given his seat, says:

"The case was conducted on the part of Col. Robison by the Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford and H. Bucher Swoope, of Clearfield. The ability, energy and learning they exhibited during this long and tedious trial proves them to be two of the greatest lawyers in the State. The thanks of the Republican party in the State are due them for the successful issue of this important trial and the triumph of right over fraud and treachery.

BOUND WESTWARD.—During the past few days a number of our neighbors have disposed of their goods and taken their departure for the western countries; among whom are F. Barton, Wm. Grisinger, T. N. Young, John L. Grove, P. N. Runyan, S. Palmer, Thos. Piper and John W. Gates. Although it is with feelings of regret that we gave them the parting hand, it still affords some consolation to those they have left, to know that they have a clean record behind them, and wheresoever their lots may be cast their good influences will be felt, and we hope they may find congenial homes, and be richly rewarded for all their labors. Our best wishes go with them for their future prosperity and tranquility.—*Bedford County Press.*

COMMUTATION.—The commutation of twenty-five cents per day for rations of enlisted men who have been prisoners of war, is now being paid at the office of the Commissary General of Prisoners in Washington City, and quite a large number of cases have been disposed of already. A statement was made a short time ago in reference to the commencement of these payments, in which it was said that the commutation was due to officers who had been prisoners of war. This is a mistake. None are entitled but soldiers, sailors, and marines. Apply to Durborrow & Lutz.

ON THE BENCH.—Col. D. Watson Rowe, lately appointed additional Law Judge for the 16th Judicial District, under the recent act of the Legislature, presided at the Court in this county, this week, in the absence of his Honor, Judge King. This is the first "sit" for Judge Rowe and he takes to his new vocation as naturally and gracefully as if he had been born to it. We believe all parties are satisfied and pleased with the new Judge, if we may be permitted, judge, from the meed of praise bestowed on this young disciple of Blackstone. Judge Rowe, it is said, is the youngest member of the Bench in the State, and the appointment could not have been bestowed more meritoriously.—*Fulton Republican.*

PETERSONS' TWENTY CENT EDITION OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, publish. "The Bride of Lammermoor," by Sir Walter Scott, being the *ninth* volume of an entire new edition of the Waverley Novels now in course of publication by them, entitled '*Petersons' Cheap Edition for the Million, of the Waverley Novels,*" which will be completed in twenty-six weekly volumes, at Twenty cents each, or Five Dollars for the complete set. "The Black Dwarf, and A Legend of Mentrose," "Old Mortality," "Rob Roy," "The Antiquary," "Guy Mannering," "Kenilworth," "Ivanhoe," and "Waverley," are also published. This will be the cheapest edition of the Waverley Novels ever issued. For Sale at the INQUIRER Book Store, Bedford.

A SOLDIER'S MONUMENT.—The good citizens of this place who subscribed money liberally and paid two years ago for the purpose of erecting a monument at a suitable place in the county, to the honor of our soldiers that fell in the late war, are exceedingly anxious to know if the money is to be appropriated as they were made to believe when collected.

Why this project failed we are unable to say, unless, from negligence or a want of appreciation of the hardships incident to war our soldiers experienced. We have reason to believe it was not owing to the want of means for so far as we can understand, these were supplied. The erection of a monument to the honor of men who sacrificed their lives in order the perpetuation of our government might be secured, should not only cause us to feel favorable towards it, but we should encourage the project every way in our power. We have already intimated sufficient means have been secured to erect the monument, and we hope the citizens of Bedford County will not prove themselves so lost to honor and respect for the memory of our fallen heroes as to permit this project to fall through.—*Bedford County Press.*

"THE SWEETEST THING IN LIFE" is good health and good spirits, and if you have them not, the next best thing is what will restore bloom to the faded cheek and happiness to the drooping heart. The great and sure remedy is Plantation Bitters, which our physicians recommend to both male and female patients as a safe, reliable, agreeable and cordial stimulant. They contain nothing to disagree with the most delicate constitution, and have won golden opinions from all who have tried them; and probably no article was ever tried by so many persons. They elevate the depressed and give strength to the weak. 2t

THE REAL ESTATE AGENCY of Durborrow & Lutz, has effected the sale of a number of tracts of land within the last few weeks. This is one of the best means of disposing of land that can be successfully employed. Lands are sold at the price established by the owner, without any effort on his part, and at comparatively little or no expense; and with out the public even knowing whose lands are offered for sale. Persons having lands to sell will do well to employ them while those desiring to buy should not fail to apply at once. tf.

INTRODUCTIONS.—To introduce persons who are unknown to each other, is to undertake a serious responsibility, and always involves the indorsement to each of the respectability of the other. This responsibility should never be undertaken without first ascertaining whether it will be acceptable to both parties to become acquainted. Always introduce the gentleman to the lady—never the contrary. This rule is to be observed everywhere, socially, or otherwise. The chivalry of etiquette assumes that the lady is invariably the superior by right of her sex, and that the gentleman is honored by being presented. Where the sexes are the same, present the younger to the elder, the unmarried, or the inferior in social rank or talent to the superior. A gentleman should never be introduced to a lady without first asking her permission. —*Exchange.*

THE UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELER—By Charles Dickens, is published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street Philaeelphia, and is for sale by all booksellers, price twenty-five cents a copy. and is the *twenty-third* volume of "*Petersons' Cheap Edition for the Million, of Charles Dickens' Works.*" The following twenty-three have already been published, viz:—"The Uncommercial Traveler," "Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings; and Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy," "Mugby Junction and Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions;" "Barnaby Rudge," "Hunted down; and Other Reprinted Pieces," "The Holly-Tree Inn and Other Stories." "Old Curiosity Shop," "Sketches by Boz." "David Copperfield," "Hard Times," "A Tale of Two Cities," "Great Expectations," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Christmas Stories," "Dombey and Son," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Oliver Twist," "Pickwick Papers," and "American Notes," at twenty-five cents each. "Bleak House," "Our Mutual Friend," and "Little Dorrit," at thirty-five cents each, and "No Thoroughfare," at ten cents, copies of either or all of which can be had at the INQUIRER Book Store, Bedford. Buy a full set.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—At the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held on Wednesday, April 8, a resolution was passed, calling a general meeting of the stock-holders on the 11th May, "to consider the propriety of authorizing the creation of a *new preferred stock* of said company to promote the general corporate purposes of said company to the amount of two millions of dollars, upon which a perpetual dividend of six per centum per annum, and no more, shall be paid out of the profits of the said company."

The subjoined resolution, was also, unanimously" adopted:

"*Resolved*, That, if the finance committee shall so determine, it shall have power to authorize and direct the president of this company to subscribe, on behalf of said company, for one million of dollars of the first mortgage bonds of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company."

The Cumberland and Wheeling project, popularly known in Western Pennsylvania as the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, is gradually assuming positiveness indicative of prosecution.—*U. S. Railroad and Mining Register.*

SQUALLY.—The weather for the past ten days has been awful "squally,"—first sunshine, then rain, then snow, then stormy, then freezing, followed by sunshine. On Thursday night of last week it commenced snowing and kept it up at intervals until Friday noon, leaving the ground covered to the depth of six or eight inches. On Saturday morning we were again greeted with the genial rays of old Sol, and his penetrating warmth soon made way with nearly all of the "pale mantle" that so untimely covered the fast blooming earth. Sabbath morning opened bright with sunshine; at nine o'clock the sky was o'ercast with clouds, and before noon there had fallen a copious shower of rain, intermixed with a storm of hail and followed by a squall of snow, which latter kept up during the day, with but an occasional short intermission, and Monday morning again found an inch or more of snow on the ground, but which fast disappeared under the influence of the bright shunshine which again appeared to dispel the gloom occasioned by the extremely bad weather of the previous week. And up to this time (Tuesday) the air is quite disagreeable and chilly, and it is our opinion that the venerable "weather clerk" has had his hands full to keep tally with the changes, and it is feared, that unless he does better for us in the way of good weather, we shall be compelled to order a new almanac—one to suit, not make, the weather.

BEDFORD AND BRIDGEPORT RAILROAD.—Twenty-two miles of railroad are needed to connect Bedford with the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad at Bridgeport, twelve miles from Cumberland, and not a few are the financial expedients proposed, whereby to raise the money.

An article in the *Bedford Inquirer* of April 3d, credited to the *Bedford Gazette*, said to be "from the pen of a gentleman fully conversant with the business of constructing railroads," inquires—"How can the means be obtained to build it, *if no help can be obtained from abroad?*"

True it is that, in many parts of the country, no sooner is a railroad company incorporated than "help" "from abroad" is longed for, sought for; even those who are assured against loss, by reason of owning real estate that would be enhanced by the road, preferring to contribute words to a prevailing excitement rather than subscribe dollars to hasten construction.

After his interrogatory, the "gentleman fully conversant with the business of constructing railroads"—perhaps an experienced contractor or solicitor—continues:

"There are, we think, twenty men, at least, in the town of Bedford, who are abundantly able to invest $1,000 each in the stock of the company. As many more can contribute $500 each, and an equal number $250 each, on the average, making a total of $35,000, and the townships through which the proposed route lies can, without difficulty, contribute the following amounts:—Bedford township, $30,000; Napier township, $20,000; Harrison township, $8,000; Londonderry township, $13,000—making, with the town of Bedford, the sum of $106,000, and other townships might be relied upon to contribute enough to cover any excess in the foregoing estimate.

"The second resort, which should be only auxiliary to private subscription, is a county subscription to the capital stock of the company, upon the following plan, which we think the only proper one:

"1st. No bonds to be issued, but the subscription to be paid in such a number of instalments as will prevent the tax for the purpose from being oppressive. 2d. Separate receipts to be given for the railway tax, these receipts to be transferable as any other personal property, and convertible into private stock whenever presented to the secretary of the company, in amounts equal to one or more shares of the capital stock. 3d. The county to be represented in the meetings of the shareholders by a proxy who shall vote on the amount of county subscription paid up and not converted into private stock. 4th. The assessed value of taxable property in Bedford county, is about 3½ millions of dollars. A tax of five mills per dollar on this amount for six years, added to a private subscription of the amount indicated above, would place the finances of the company on such a footing that its bonds for the amount required to finish and equip the road, could be disposed of without difficulty at high rates, and not only the completion of the road but its success as a dividend-paying investment, insured."

This show of resources ought to stimulate the good people of Bedford to earnest action in the premises. There is no need to look for "help" "from abroad," when there is a means of success at home in a private subscription and a "tax of five mills," on "3½ millions of dollars," for "six years."

A cheaper plan and a surer plan, it seems to us, notwithstanding the four alternatives suggested, would be to *guarantee*, somehow, a million loan to be created by the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company, secured on the 30 miles of road to be built with its proceeds, from Mount Dallas via Bedford to Bridgeport. The H. & B. T. R. R. is now 44 miles long from Huntingdon to Mount Dallas, and 30 miles added would make it 74 miles long, reaching from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Huntingdon to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad at Bridgeport, making the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad exactly the same length as the Cumberland Valley Railroad from Harrisburg to Hagerstown!

The Bedford R. R. from Hopewell to Mount Dallas, 13 miles, was merged in the H. & B. T. R. R. on the 30th July, 1864, previous to which merger the H. & B. T. R. R. was only 31m. long. Bedford to Bridgeport will, when built, be a 'success as a dividend paying investment," a *guarantee* might be given without pecuniary risk. Or if there be legal inpediments in the way of a guarantee on a million H. & B. T. R. R. bonds, let the citizens of Bedford, borough and county, subscribe a respectable bonus to induce the parties in interest in the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad to extend it to Bridgeport.

A pledge and contract to pay Pacific Railroad rates and fares for five years would be a lighter burden than a "five mill" tax for "six years."

At all events, it might be well to try a change of base, by negotiation with the H. & B. T. R. R. Co. to urge it to occupy the whole ground, in lieu of organizing a new company on the 22 miles between Bedford and Bridgeport. It will not do for Bedford to permit the present excitement to subside, lest thereby the project be indefinitely postponed.—*U. S. Railroad and Mining Register.*

The *Register* does not appear to be well informed in regard to the nature of the ground for railway purposes between Bedford and Bridgeport and Mt. Dallas and Bedford. It is asserted by persons who are competent to judge, and we think therefore estimates of engineers who have examined the ground, that it will cost less to build a railroad a distance of twenty miles (not twenty-two as the *Register* has it) to Bridgeport than it will cost to build a railroad between six and seven miles to Mt. Dallas. Further, our people prefer a connection which will place them in direct communication with Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg instead of tying them up to Philadelphia, a city that has spent, through her pet corporation, almost millions to keep us out of railroad facilities, and they want that connection to be under the control of parties who are not in the interest of the Pennsylvania Central. The people of Bedford have given about as much money and other substantial support to Philadelphia as they feel disposed to give until she determines to make amends for the treatment she has imposed upon us.

No Health Without Vigor.

The wear and tear of life tells upon us all more or less. What are we but machines? The vital principal is the motive power that keeps the human engine in motion; but as beams, pistons, connection pipes, condensers and boilers wear out, so do organs, muscles, tissues and all the compound parts of that marvellous piece of work called MAN.

The mechanism of the body requires to be repaired and strengthened just as much as the mechanism employed to grind corn, or spin cotton, or weave cloth. Steam cannot drive a broken shaft, or impel a drum of a wheel that is out of gear; neither can the vital force act through a paralyzed limb, or an inert organ.

ARE YOU WEARING OUT? Do you feel that any one of your organs—your stomach, liver, bowels, nervous system, or any other essential part of your organization, falters in its work? If so, repair the damage with the most powerful, yet harmless, of invigorants, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. [illegible] ty is the "Beginning of the End"—that the climax of all weakness is a universal paralysis of the system, and that such paralysis is the immediate precursor of DEATH.

Don't wait for disease to commit its ravages before you commence the strengthening process. Keep the whole body in a vigorous condition by *preventing*, as far as possible, the inroads of decay. Repair the waste of nature with nature's best tonic—HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

WINDOW BLINDS.—A fine variety of window paper, cheap, at the INQUIRER BOOK Store.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Flour is in little demand and prices are drooping; sales of superfine at $8 50@8 75, extra $9 50@10. Wheat is scarce and commands full prices; sales of red at $2 80@2 85, white $2 90@3 30.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Flour is firmer and has advanced 10@20c; State and Western, $9@11; Ohio, $10@14. Wheat is firm and has advanced 1@2c. Corn is firm and has advanced 1c; Western, $1 22@1 25. Oats are quiet at 86½c.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—Wheat is very firm, with sales of choice Maryland at $2 00@2 10. Corn is firm, at $1 13@1 20 for yellow, and 1 11@1 13 for white. Oats are steady at 87@9c. Flour is firm and active, but prices are unchanged. Lard is quiet at 18½c. Bacon is very firm; rib sides, 16½@16¾c; clear sides, 17½@17¾c; shoulders, 14½@14¾c.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

DIED.

In Millikins Cove, on the 6th inst., LOTTIE ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Jesse and Sarah Burket, aged 1 year, 2 months and 23 days.

MARRIED.

By Rev. B. A. Cooper, at his residence in Clearville, April 2nd, Mr. JONATHAN ROBINSON of Southampton township, to Miss MARY WERTZ of Harrison township, Bedford county.

Also by the same, at the residence of the bride in Clearville, April 9th, Mr. JOHN RITCHEY, of Yellow Creek, to Miss ELIZABETH O'NEAL, of the former place.

In Rainsburg, on Wednesday morning, April 8th, 1868, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. ALBIN C. ARNOLD, of Cumberland Valley and Miss MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. PHILIP HARKLEROAD of Rainsburg.

On the 31st of March, 1868, by the Rev. Emory Buhoman, Mr. JOHN B. CARPENTER, and Miss KATE M. WILHELM, both of Bedford county, Pa.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
IN BANKRUPTCY.
AT BEDFORD APRIL 13, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of FREDERICK BENEDICT, of Bedford, in the county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the said District Court.

M. A. POINTS, Assignee.
To the creditors of said Bankrupt. apr:17 3t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
IN BANKRUPTCY,
AT BEDFORD APRIL 13, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of DANIEL METZGER, of Harrison Township, in the County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the said District Court.

M. A. POINTS, Assignee.
To the creditors of said Bankrupt. apr:17 3t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
IN BANKRUPTCY.
AT BEDFORD, APRIL 13, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ISAAC F. GROVE, of Bedford, in the county of Bedford, and the State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, be the said District Court.

J. K. BOWLES, Assignee.
To the creditors of said Bankrupt. apr:17 3t

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against hunting, fishing, &c. upon any of my land, as I am determined to enforce the law against all such offenders. (ap16:3t) HENRY MOSES.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing or in any way negotiating for a promissory note given by me to —— Watsell, about the 25th of February, A. D. 1868, as I will not pay the same unless compelled by law. ap3:3t WILLIAM S. RITCHEY.

NOTICE.—An application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania for the pardon of Wm Chisholm, lately convicted and sent to the penitentiary from this county. G. H. SPANG,
E. F. KERR,
Bedford, March 30.-3t Att'ys for prisoner.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—All persons are hereby notified against hunting, fishing, gathering nuts, berries, &c., or otherwise tresspassing upon our premises, will be dealt with by law without respect to person. W. B. GILSON,
ap3:3t S. CARNEY.

WANTED—An Agent in this County for the *NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.* This is the oldest Mutual Organization in the country. Handsome compensation given. Address
STROUD & MARSTON, General Agents,
April3:6t No. 32 North Fifth St., Phila.

CALL AND SETTLE.
Those knowing themselves indebted to me either by Book Account or Note, will please call and settle the same without delay, as I am in need of money. mar20.3t A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

DREER'S *WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS*, and a full assortment of Spades, Spading Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, &c. &c., can be bought at HARTLEY & METZGER'S very low for cash. mr20tf

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 2, 1866

MAXWELL KINKEAD,
WITH
CHARLES HENDERSON & SON,
(ESTABLISHED 1838.)
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 412 Market st., above 4th,
mar27;3m PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at the office of DURBORROW & LUTZ, until the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, for the digging of a foundation, adjoining the Mengel House, 35 feet by 53 and 7 feet in depth, to be completed on or before the 15th of May, A. D. 1868. Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the delivery of 150 to 200 perches of building stone for foundation walls.
G. H. SPANG,
ap13 DURBORROW & LUTZ.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Guardian of the minor children of JACOB DIBERT, deceased, will expose and sell at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868, the following valuable real estate:
A TRACT OF LAND in Bedford township, adjoining Wm. Hammond, Rachel and Sarah Kauffman, Adam Shaffer and others, containing 117 acres; having a two story Log House and Double Log Barn, and an apple orchard thereon.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.
April 3:4t WM PHILLIPS, Guardian.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
THESHING MACHINES,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.
The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.
ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.
The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.
ONE-HORSEMACHINES
with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.
Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.
ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.
HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.
Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.
PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED—For Dr. William Smith's Dictionary of the Bible—Written by 70 of the most distinguished Divines in Europe and America. Illustrated with over 125 Steel and Wood Engravings. In one large Octavo volume. Price $3 50. The only edition published in America, condensed by Dr. Smith's own hand. We employ no General Agents and offer extra inducements to Agents dealing with us. Send for descriptive circulars, and see our terms.
J. B. BURR & CO.,
mar6 Publishers, Hartford, Ct.

THE *SIR JOHN FRANKLIN OR CHAMBERSBURG COOKING STOVE.*—This celebrated stove is now offered to the public by HARTLEY & METZGAR, Agents for Bedford county, who have on hand a full supply for wood or coal. mar20tf

TWO FARMS
AT PRIVATE SALE
IN MORRISON'S COVE.

The proprietor of the following lands having concluded to remove to Missouri, has determined to sell his farms in Morrison's Cove, at private sale. The undersigned therefore offer to the public the following splendid farms, viz: 1st.

THE "JOHN HOFFMAN" FARM
located in Middle Woodberry township, on the Turnpike leading from Pattonsville to Woodberry, containing
111 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,
of which about 100 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and the remaining eleven acres are covered with
SPLENDID TIMBER,
with a large two story
LOG FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,
a large DOUBLE BANK BARN, and all necessary out-buildings thereon erected. Also, a tenant house. There is an Orchard of
CHOICE FRUIT TREES,
said to be one of the best in the Cove, thereon. There is also a Spring of most excellent water at the door, while the Meadow branch of Yellow Creek runs across the farm, passing within a few rods of the buildings.

2. THE "MICHAEL KEAGY" FARM,
situate in "Hickory Bottom," said township, containing
EIGHTY-THREE ACRES,
more or less, of which Sixty-Eight acres are cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, and the balance consists of most excellent TIMBER LAND. The improvements are a story and a half
FRAME COTTAGE HOUSE,
A DOUBLE FRAME BANK BARN,
and all other necessary out-buildings. There are
TWO SPLENDID ORCHARDS
of choice fruit upon this tract, which seldom fail. There is also a Spring of never failing water at the door.

Both these farms consist of the best lime-stone land in Morrison's Cove, and are in the highest state of cultivation.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
ap13 Bedford, Pa.

REMOVED
TO THE
COLONADE BUILDING.

MULLER & BOWSER,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE
COLONADE BUILDING,
and offer great bargains in all kinds of goods in order to reduce their stock before making spring purchases. They have on hand
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.
Look at some of their prices:
CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.
CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices. Feed and Flour for sale here at all times.
We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.
TERMS—Cash, notes or products. ap13 68

LIST OF GRAND JURORS drawn for April term, 4th Monday, 27th day, A. D. 1868.
William Hartley, *Foreman.*
Bedford Tp: Samuel B. Amos, Jacob Wolf, Thomas Hughes.
Broad Top: John C. Figard,
Bloody Run: Wilson L. Weeks,
Cumberland Valley: John Deremer,
Hopewell: John Gates, Alexander Davis,
Londonderry: John J. Wolford,
Napier: George Mowry,
Providence E: Simon Nycum, John M. Vanhorn, John W. Sams,
Providence W: John P. Weaverling, George Baughman,
Snake Spring: Asa S. Stuckey, Harrison Hartley,
St. Clair: Thomas W. McCreary,
Schellsburg: Jeremiah E. Black,
Union: John T. Christ,
Woodberry M: James M. Snowden, Robert Ralston,
Woodberry S: John Burger,

PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR SAME TERM.
Bedford Borough: Thomas M. Lynch, Reuben W. Cook, Andrew Middleton,
Bedford Tp: John Todd, David R. Earnest, Jacob Barnhart,
Bloody Run: John C. Black, W. T. Gump,
Cumberland Valley: Albert Smith, Thomas Fisher,
Colerain: David Diehl of J., Josiah Ott,
Hopewell: John W. Kay,
Harrison: Valentine V. Wertz,
Juniata: John Sides, Thomas Spicer,
Londonderry: Cornelius Devore,
Monroe: James Shaw, Job S. Akers,
Napier: B. F. Williams,
Providence E: Noah Foor, Harrison Brison,
St. Clair: Thomas Johnes, Henry B. Mock, Jacob Beckley, Thaddeus Hoenstine,
Saxton: Tobias Snyder,
Southampton: John Johnson, Westley Bennet,
Union: W. W. Lamborne, Samuel Shaffer, Wm. M. Hancock, William C. Robison, Joseph Ickes,
Woodberry M: Jacob Brenneman, Wm. G. Reininger,
Woodberry S: Joseph B. Noble, Charles L. Buck.
Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 11th day of Febuary, A. D. 1868.
ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Commissioners.
Attest: JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk. April3

TRIAL LIST for April Term, 1868,
(27th day.)
Jas Garlick vs. Abraham Garlick.
Ellen C. Dare vs Jane Kinton.
S S Fluck et al vs Abel Putt.
David Heidler vs H. & B. M. R. R. & C. Co.
Riddlesburg C. & I. Co. vs. Broadtop C. & I. Co.
Robt Steckman vs Jas. Williams et al.
Wm. Hartley vs. Sam'l M. Barclay.
Eliz. Beeler vs. Augustus Greenawalt.
John Cessna vs. Jonathan Bowser.
Fredaline Smith et al vs Alex. Fletcher.
Certified March 30th, 1868.
ap3 O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement, between Directors and Teachers, Checks, Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bonds of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.
All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 28th day of April next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

1. The account of Jacob Claar, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Claar, late of Union tp., Bedford county, dec'd.
2. The account of David H. & George W. Bowser, Executors of the last Will and Testament of John Bowser, late of Napier township, county of Bedford, deceased.
3. The account of John P. Reed, Trustee of the estate of Mary Sammel, deceased.
4. The final account of John Armstrong and Daniel R. Snyder, administrators of the estate of Samuel Armstrong, late of Snake Spring township, Bedford county, dec'd.
5. The account of Henry B. Walter, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Samuel Walter, late of Union township, Bedford county, deceased.
6. The account of Daniel McFarland, administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Sophia McFarland, late of Monroe tp., Bedford county, dec'd.
7. The account of Duncan McVicker, administrator of the estate of John Rouser

Poetry.

THE SILENTLY FALLING SNOW.

In flakes of a feathery white,
'Tis falling so gently and slow;
Oh, pleasant to me is the sight,
When silently falling the snow,
Snow, snow, snow,
When silently falling the snow.

The earth is all covered to-day
With mantle of radiant show;
It sparkles and shines in the ray,
In crystals of glittering snow,
Snow, snow, snow,
In crystals of glittering snow.

Oh, happy the snow-birds I see,
While hopping and flittering they go;
They tell of a lesson to me,
While feeding in beautiful snow,
Snow, snow, snow,
While feeding in beautiful snow.

The trees have a burden of white,
It covers their branches, I know,
It never forsakes them by night,
All day are they playing with snow.
Snow, snow, snow,
All day are they playing with snow.

Farm, Garden & Household.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

It is well khown to our readers that for many years we have given them line upon line and precept upon precept on the necessity of providing for each family a good-sized spot of ground, well fenced in, for a kitchen garden. There never should be less than half an acre, but an acre would be more appropriate, in which every desirable, substantial vegetable should be cultivated.

It has been a too common oversight of farmers to neglect the garden. From the eighth to the sixteenth of an acre is usually set apart, which contains a few currant and gooseberry bushes, perhaps a pear tree or two, a hop vine, a lilac bush, &c., and the season's crop, a few onions, beets, parsnips, a small bed of lettuce, eaten in the plant, when grown a few inches high, instead of being transplanted single to head, as it ought to be;—a few radishes, some beans to cook green, cabbage only for fall and winter use, &c. The worst of it is, usually but a single planting of each is made, affording only a momentary supply, followed by an intermission of fifty weeks in every year.

We contend that the half acre or acre which ought to be devoted to a garden on every farm, is the most valuable portion of the whole plantation; and that it will afford more profit and comfort than any other space of the same size.

There should be in this garden every good vegetable, and there should be a succession of crops of all the most desirable kinds, from the beginning to the end of the season. It should be provided also with all the finer varieties of small fruits.

If the regular farm force should not be sufficient to dig and prepare the garden, a person should be hired for a few days—and then the wives and daughters can do the sowing, planting, weeding, &c., and will always take care to make the best use of the ground. The farmer, if anybody, should enjoy the fruits of the soil in their perfection—and we trust that those who are still lagging behind in this respect, will turn over a new leaf.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

PLANTING CUTTINGS.

We are constantly hearing people say that they, have no *luck* in making grape or other cuttings grow—just as if "luck" had anything to do with it. They fail in not giving due attention to the matter; in other words, the cause in neglect and indifference. The old adage should never be forgotten, apply it wheresoever we may—"A thing that is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

There should be properly two eyes to every cutting; then dig a trench—set the cuttings at an angle of 45 degrees (at least six inches apart) so that the upper eye shall be an inch above the ground—and press the earth around the wood firmly with the foot. It is well to mulch them with grass or straw, and if need be water them occasionally in the dryest weather. This is of course for the farmer and amateur. The nurseryman propagates from a single eye, stuck together as closely as possible.

Some varieties of the grape are propagated much more freely than others. For instance the Concord, Maxatawny, Hartford Prolific, Telegraph, Clinton, Cassiday, &c., take root readily; while the Delaware and Diana are difficult to propagate in open culture unless great care is paid to them, and a good portion of wood is used.

We all know how easily currants and gooseberries are thus grown. We have had both the latter to bear the year after setting out. Currants and gooseberries should be set out just where they are wished to stand permanently.—If you prefer a *tree*, cut out all the eyes beneath the surface of the ground; if a *bush*, let the eyes remain. These cuttings ought to be planted at least eight inches deep and the earth pressed firmly around them.

A large proportion of flowering shrubs can also be propagated by cuttings—and this should be known by all who have "luck" in multiplying their stock in this way.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

HHUSEHOLD ORNAMENTS.—Articles of ornament in the household have so much influences in the family as educators, that we consider them quite as important as objects of utility. Indeed, we should prefer to spare some of the necessaries of life, rather than miss the articles of taste that speak to us daily from the walls of our home. They are not only beautiful in themselves, but they remind us pleasantly of the friends who have thought of us at our household anniversaries. Costly pictures and splendid upholstery are well enough for those who can afford them, but those who possess them are not always people of taste, and they are by no means essential to the cultivation of taste in us. We may have beauty of form and color on a small scale and inexpensive material, that shall kindle the imagination and give pleasure to the feelings quite as effectively as the gems of art. The homes of many who have a competence are utterly bare of ornament. Nothing is done, nothing is seen within to administer to our esthetic wants. The whole aspect is cheerless, and one escapes to the sunshine and verdure without, with a feeling of relief. It is worth much to children to have around them objects of refinement and taste, to cultivate in them an appreciation of the beautiful. It greatly helps the formation of habits of neatness and order in them and tends to make home cheerful and happy.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement, between Directors and Teachers, Checks, Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bonds of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

Humorous.

Why is it that so few letters are Miss-carried? Because they are carried by the *Mail.*

What two sciences are employed by teamsters in driving oxen! Haw-ticulture and Gee-ology.

Artemus Ward said that the man who wrote "I'm saddest when I sing," was a fool to sing much.

FIVE WOMEN are editors of papers in Iowa. An exchange remarks that woman has some of her "writes" in that State.

A young lady was told by a married lady that she had better precipitate herself off the Niagara Falls into the basin beneath than marry. The young lady replied:—"I would if I thought I could find a husband at the bottom!"

"PAP, I planted some potatoes in our garden," said a smart youth to his father, "and what do you think came up."

"Why, potatoes, of course."

"No sir-ee! there come up a drove of hogs and ate them all."

"DENNIS, did you hear the thunder last night?" "NO, Pat; did it really thunder?" "Yes, it thundered as if hiven and airth had come together." Why in the divil, then, didn't ye wake me, for ye know I can't sleep when it thunders."

A LADY having spoken sharply to Dr. Parr, apologized by saying: "It is the privilege of women to talk nonsense." "No, madam, it is their infirmity. Ducks would walk if they could, but Nature suffers them only to waddle."

"HALLO, steward!" exclaimed a fellow on one of the steamboats after having retired to bed, "hallo, steward." "What, massa?" "I want to see if these bedbugs put down their names for this berth before I did. If not, I want them turned out."

A STUPID FELLOW tried to annoy a popular preacher by asking him whether the fatted calf of the parable was male or female. "Female, to be sure,' was the reply; "for I see the male," looking his questioner full in the face, "yet alive in the flesh before me."

A MAN who was a great stickler for etiquette, having married a widow before her period of mourning had expired, soon after made his appearance with a weed on his hat On being spoken to on such singular conduct, he remarked that he considered it no more than the handsome thing towards his lamented predecessor,"

"I WAS never on intimate terms with the prisoner," said a burglar who was used as State's evidence against a "pal." "He was no gentleman I have known him, when he was robbing a house, to drink a gentleman's champagne, and go off with his silver, without leaving a card of thanks on the dining table. He brought discredit on the profession."

A TEACHER asked a bright little girl, "What country was opposite us on the globe?" "Don't know, sir," was the answer. "Well, now," pursued the teacher, "If I were to bore a hole through the earth, and you were to go in at this end, where would you come out?" "Out of the hole, sir," replied, the pupil, with an air of triumph.

A COUNTRY EDITOR, noticing the decease of a wealthy gentleman, observed: "He has died regretted by a numerous circle of friends, and leaving a widow as disconsolate as any widow need be who has obtained the uncontrolled possession of $5000 per annum. More than twenty young men have sent letters of condolence to her."

AN urchin unconsciously perpetrated a great joke at the expense of his teacher, the other day. The lady was announcing to her pupils the holidays on the 22d of February, and asked them some questions concerning its observance—among others, why the birthday of Washington should be celebrated more than that of any one else. "Why," she added, "more than mine; you may tell me," she said to a little fellow eagor to explain. "Because," he exclaimed with great vivacity, " because he never told a lie."

TOO LATE.—A few days ago the agent of an accident insurance company entered a smoking car on a Western railroad, and approaching an exceedingly gruff old man, asked him if he did not want to take out a policy. He was told to get out with his policy, and passed on, After riding about half an hour an accident occured to the train, and the smoking-car ran over the sleepers, causing much consternation among the passengers. The old man jumped up, and seizing a hook at side of the car to steady himself, called out, " Where is that insurance man?', The question caused a roar of laughter among the passengers, who for the time forgot their danger.

A PLAIN ANSWER.—Among the people who came to our market the other afternoon was a citizen of west Jersey. He brought a stock of eggs and butter. In a big coop in the rearmost part of his wagon he had a splendid peacock, whose tail spread out, beautiful even to gorgeousness, like the trail of a lady's dress. An Irishman passing, he observed the splendid plumage of the bird, and asked the price.

"Thee can have it for fifteen dollars," was the reply of the owner, whose garb indicated him as a member of the Society of Friends.

"That's a good price," was the interrogative remark of the Celt, as he smoothed the ample tail of the feathered biped.

"There are plenty of people who will give that for him," was the placid and very true rejoinder.

The Celt surveyed the bird, admired his proportions, but still endeavored to cheapen him. "Mister," said he, at last, to the grave gentleman who held the bird for sale, "Mister, peoply say that these birds have a very bad voice."

"I have nothing to say about their voice." was the quiet reply. "If thee wants the fowl thee can take it; if thee doesn't, it's voice doesn't make any matter to thee."

"But," says the Celt, "don't thim birds holler like the devil?"

"Friend," was the placid reply, "thee probably in that respect has an advantage over me. Thee evidently has acquaintances that I have not. If thee thinks that the scream of this bird is like to that of thy friend, whom thee has named, I, in my ignorance, will not presume to contradict thee."

The next minute the Celt was at an opposite stall in the market buying a ten cent bunch of carrots. He bought no peacock on that day.

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

The undersigned has opened in Shaffer's building, Juliana street, a NEW

BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

Having purchased the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever brought to this place, at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,

He flatters himself that he will be able to sel

CHEAPER

than any other person engaged in the same business. His stock consists in part of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STANDARD POETRY,
POPULAR NOVELS,

Also HYMN BOOKS for all Denominations,

EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, MISSALS, &c.

CHILDREN'S

Story Books, Books on Parlor Magic, Books on Games, Song Books, Dime Novels, etc.

His stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Embraces Osgood's Series of Readers, Brown's Grammars, Brook's Arithmetics, Davie's Algebra, Raub's Speller, and all books used in the Common Schools of Bedford County; also COPY-BOOKS, of all kinds.

STATIONERY!

of every description at lowest prices, will be found at his store, including Fools-cap, plain and ruled, Ledger Cap, Letter Cap, Bill Paper, Commercial Note, Ladies' Note, ENVELOPES of all kinds and sizes, Plain and Fancy, Fine White Wove, etc., etc. STEEL PENS, Pen-Holders, Slates and Slate Pencils of all numbers, Ink-Stands of the most Beautiful and Convenient designs, and INKS of the best quality at the lowest prices.

Also a large assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS, Plain and Fancy Soaps, SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCOES, Cigars, Pen-knives, PERFUMERY, etc. A speciality will be made of the PICTURE DEPARTMENT.—Fine Large Portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson and other distinguished Americans, Fancy Pictures, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Picture Frames, &c., &c., will be always kept on hand. Porte Monnaies, Pocket-Books, handsome Porte-Folioes, etc. Violins, Accordeons and other Musical Instruments, Checker-Boards, Chess-Men, etc.

Hoping to meet the patronage of the public, he has selected his stock with great care, and is bound to sell cheap to all who will give him a call. JOHN KEEFFE.

Bedford, Dec. 13th, 1867.—tf

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

B. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Take pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have moved the Bedford CLOTHING EMPORIUM to Shuck's Old Stand, one door west of the Washington House, where they have opened the largest stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

ever brought to Bedford, and consisting in parts of

OVER COATS,
DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS,

to match.

They have also a good assortment of

ARMY CLOTHING

at very low prices;

BLOUSES,
OVER COATS,
PANTS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Our

CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT

is full and complete.

TRIMMINGS

in greatest variety.

Our Notion Department is also quite attractive

GENT'S UNDER CLOTHING from.....$1 to 3.50
" OVER SHIRTS of every style and price.
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, NECKTIES,
BOW SUSPENDERS, LINEN AND PAPER CUFFS, LINEN COLLARS.

We have the largest Stock of PAPER COLLARS in Bedford and the greatest variety.

In *HATS* we defy competition, as we have the largest stock, and direct from the Manufacturers. The latest styles always on hand.

MUSLINS, DELAINES,
CALICOES,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,

in great variety.

LADIES SHAWLS

of latest patterns, and cheaper than the cheapest.

Persons buying for CASH or PRODUCE would do well to call and see us.

But remember our TERMS are *Cash* or *Produce.*

☞ Remember the place!!! ☜

One Door West of the Washington House.

Nov.8:tf.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Thursday, Oct. 16, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE4.40	LE 7.50	Huntingdon,	AR9.30	AR4.17
5.02	8.10	McConnellstown	9.08	3.37
5.14	8.22	Pleasant Grove,	8.58	3.49
5.31	8.38	Marklesburg,	8.38	3.30
5.50	8.53	Coffee Run,	8.23	3.15
6.00	9.01	Rough & Ready	8.13	3.08
6.10	9.12	Cove,	8.58	2.54
6.20	9.16	Fisher's Summit	7.53	2.50
AR6.38	AR 9.33 / LE 9.40	Saxton,	LE7.35	LE2.35 / AR2.26
	10.00	Riddlesburg,		2.08
	10.08	Hopewell,		2.00
	10.24	Piper's Run,		1.44
	10.42	Tatesville,		1.19
	10.55	Bloody Run,		1.07
	AR 11.05	Mount Dallas.		LE 1.00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE6.40	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR2.30
6.55	10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.15
7.00	10.10	Crawford,	7.10	2.10
AR7.15	AR 10.20	Dudley,	LE 7.05	LE2.05
		Broad Top City.		

Oct 15:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

HARDWARE.

A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS.

AT THE OLD STAND OF BLYMYER & SON

The undersigned having purchased, the entire stock of G. BLYMYER & SON, and having added thereto by

FRESH PURCHASES

in the East. Respectfully announces to the public that he is now prepared to sell at lowest

CASH PRICES,

or approved COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Everything in the Hardware line, such as

CARPENTERS', JOINERS', CABINET.

AND

SHOEMAKER TOOLS, AND FINDINGS,
CROSS CUT AND SAW MILL SAWS,
GRIND STONES, AND FIXTURES,
SADDLERY of all kinds
NAILS,
by the kegg or pound,
WAGON, FIRE, STRAP IRON,
NAIL ROD, DOUBLE AND SINGLE
SHEAR, BLISTER AND CAST STEEL,
HORSE SHOES, by the kegg or small quantities,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE BITTED AXES,
CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
KNIVES AND FORKS, very cheap,
the very best POCKET KNIVES,
PORTMONIES AND POCKET BOOKS,
SILVER TEA AND TABLE
SPOONS in setts.
BRITANIA WARE
in setts, trays, &c.
PAINTS, OILS,
AND VARNISHES,

Window Glass, all sizes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wash Boards Churns, Manilla Rope, Halter Red-Cords, and Twine, Brushes of every description, Shoe Blacking, Shovels and Forks, Grain Shovels, Chains of all kinds, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sole and Kip Leather, &c. Also,

VERY BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS,

Buffalo Robes, and a general variety of goods kept in a first class Hardware store.

Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, "to do unto others as you wish to be done by," we intend to sell at fair rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuence of the patronage bestowed upon BLYMYER & SON.

THOMAS M. LYNCH.

Nov.1:3mo.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.

Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.

A FAMILY AND AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL, devoted to choice Literature, including Poetry, Novelettes, Tales, and Moral and Entertaining Reading, generally. The Novelettes, Tales, Poetry, etc., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.

Agriculture and Horticulture, embracing Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, *etc.* Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry. This portion of the *Germantown Telegraph* is alone worth the price of subscription.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.—The same industry, care, and discrimination in gathering and preparing the stirring events of the day, expressly for this paper, which hitherto has been one of its marked features and gives such universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increasing demands of the public.

TERMS.—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum. No orders received without the cash, and all subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for. Specimen numbers sent. Address

PHILIP R. FREAS, Editor and Proprietor,
mar20 Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL

FOUNDED BY REV. JOHN LYON, 1859.

FREDERICK WOODS, Principal.

A first class school for the instruction of youth of both sexes in the various English educations, including Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and the ordinary English branches.

Terms moderate. Students from a distance can obtain board in town at reasonable rates.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. King, / Hon. J. F Hartley, / Wm. Hartley, / O. E. Shannon, / W. H. Watson, M. D., / B. F. Larry, M. D., / Sam'l L. Russell, / Jacob Reed, / B. F. Myers, / John P. Reed, / H. Nicodemus, / R. B. Lewis, / C. N. Hickok, / Geo. Blymyer, / G. D. Shuck, / C. Colfelt, / Ross Anderson, M. D. / John Lutz.

William Lyon.

jan10:3m.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug5, '64:tf.

CHEAP PAINTING.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF LEAD. } 100 lbs. of PECORA Co's colored Paints, (costing $12½,) will Paint as much as 250 lbs. of Lead and wear longer. For particulars address S. BOWEN, Sec.

mar13m3 150 N. 4th Street, Phil'a.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with ad without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

TREASURER'S SALE of Unseated Lands and Town Lots in Bedford county.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 12th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 13th of March, 1817, and the 20th of March, 1831, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the county, state, school, bounty and road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, (8th day,) for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

I. MENGEL, Treasurer.

				Taxes.
		BROADTOP.		
55 acres,		Wm. A. Gray		1 90
440	do 33 perches,	James Patton		6 80
440	do 130	do do do		14 20
175	do 151	do do do		7 10
58	do 44	do do do		2 63
63	do	Jacob Meyers		5 88
30	do	Lewis T. Watson		12 45
372	do	Samuel L. Tobins		28 84
265	do	Nowin & Marshall		66 40
289	do	Eph. Foster & W. P. Schell		7 23
14	do	James Figard		80
396	do 129	do James Razor		2 16
405	do	Ulrich Danner		3 43
5	do	Aaron Evans		46
60	do	Wm. Figard		22 75
3	do	Anderson Lewis & Evans		1 25
110	do 150	do James Patton		5 70
393	do 197	do James Patton		5 53
76	do	Wm. Anderson's heirs		38 39
50	do	Hunting'n & B T R R Co		1 17
250	do	do do		58 89
155	do	John McCandles		18 38
50	do	Rev. P. E. Phelps		29 65
129	do	Phillips & Russell		77 62
119	do	James Patton		6 25
165	do	do do		8 90
100	do	Naomi Fisher		31 20
135	do	John W. Whitney		110 39
50	do	do do		40 75
30	do	do do		24 45
164	do	Jno. Devereux part Jno. Belt		16 20
70	do 145	do Wm. M. Hall & James Figard undivided half		13
150	do	Jas. Entriken Dunlap tract		20 59
		COLERAIN TOWNSHIP.		
3	do	Andrew Kyhock		48
427	do	Arthur Brown		96
50	do	Philip Diehl		36
		HARRISON TOWNSHIP.		
412½	do	Daniel Hinklin		9 04
549	do	John Tinman		7 71
433	do	Joseph Gardner		1 70
42	do 56	do Barly & Lyons		60
75	do	Andrew P. Miller		1 48
		HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.		
200	do	John Corly		90
150	do	James Howard		63
101½	do	Michael Sipe		45
404	do	Richard Moans		1 10
420	do	John Cheney		1 10
404	do	Joseph Moances		1 25
409½	do	Samuel Moans		2 80
424	do 35	do Alexander Moans		2 90
192	do	Timothy Moans		1 15
200	do 54	do Israel Moans		1 08
196	do 50	do Zachariah Moans		83
222	do	Elizabeth Piper		1 15
212	do 20	do John Boyd		53
216	do 60½	do Isabella Davis		58
220½	do	William Piper		53
288	do 2	do John Hardine		63
221	do	Ignatius Hardine		53
454	do 125	do James Wilson		53
425	do	George F. Alberti		70
213	do	Joseph Lancaster		45
402	do 57	do Stephen Moans		1 25
240	do	Peter Shaw		75
200	do	Wm. Nicholas		63
25	do	Milligan & Benedict		20
9	do	Putterbaugh's heirs		15
402	do	Francis Johnson		1 43
143	do	Wm. Lane		45
365	do	Daniel Montgomery		1 13
324	do	Alex Johnson		98
368	do	George Hinish		1 09
286	do	Wm. Foster		88
75	do	Robert Montgomery		23
400	do	Isaac Cavan		2 04
400	do	Margaret Cavan		1 80
		JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.		
30	do	Nicholas Knouff		9
		LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP.		
464	do	Peter Bush		1 02
250	do	Jacob Bush		78
200	do	Catharine Bush		96
100	do	Mary Elinior		18
404½	do	Christian Meyers Jr		90
395	do	Daniel Green		90
220	do	James Shaw		93
388½	do	Wm. King		45
149	do	George Wolford	14	76
409	do	Philip Amerine	1	25
464	do	Edward Allen	1	25
380	do	Abraham Amerine	1	20
442½	do	Matthew Shaw	1	25
254	do	Henry Amorine		93
426½	do	Wm. Shaw	1	25
339	do	George Amorine	1	08
271	do	Frederick Amorine		88
76	do	Philip Smith		50
436	do	Jacob Smith	1	38
433	do	John Smith	1	38
433	do	George Smith	1	38
400½	do	James Dick	1	25
281	do	Andrew Dick	1	25
400½	do	George McCall	1	25
400½	do	Joseph McCall	1	25
		LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.		
200	do	Mary Gordon	2	85
200	do	James Gordon	2	98
400	do	Thomas Jones	5	50
150½	do	Stephen Kerr	1	03
165	do	Edward Langley	3	58
200	do	Jacob Miller	1	38
200	do	Elizabeth Miller	1	38
200	do	Mary Piper	1	38
200	do	Amelia Piper	1	38
400	do	Edward Stone	5	50
132	do	John Tomm	5	30
130	do	Alex Montgomery		99
200	do	John Kerr	9	03
200	do	John Razor	1	38
200	do	Francis Moans	12	35
200	do	Milligen & Benedict	1	28
5	do	George Thompson		6
1 lot		Lake Feeney		43
5 lots		Gen. Wm. H. Irvine		85
103	do	John McKinaly		65
152	do	David Piper		83
200	do	Maria Alberti	1	25
107	do	Bartlebaugh		65
32	do	Thomas & John King		25
40	do	A. B. Cruett	1	60
1 Lot		Henry Stonerook		15
do		Daniel Stoner		15
do		Daniel Bear		15
do		Samuel Yingling	1	68
do		Jacob Biddle		15
do		Ephriam Smeltzer		15
do		M. Stone		15
do		J. Troutman		15
do		Samuel Carnae		20
do		Daniel Bear	1	32
do		Mrs. Lawrence		20
do		Ann Scott	2	68
		MONROE TOWNSHIP.		
25	do	Joseph McDaniel		43
416	do	Jacob Martin	3	10
440	do	George Breathead	3	30
		PROVIDENCE EAST.		
1219	do	S. H, Tate's Heirs		34
900	do	do do		34
800	do	do do		34
224½	do	do do W. Carvin		22
402	do 46	do Keziah Logan		90
403	do	Charles Evans		90
402	do 62	do Charles Logan		90
400	do 75	do John Cavan		90
401	do 40	do James Cavan		90
400	do	Isaac Cavan		99
394	do 38	do Francis Logan		90
210	do	George Dewese		67½
30	do	P. Clingerman or S Williams		30
160	do	Jacob Ritchey		27
400	do	Wm. Cavan	1	20
400	do	Wm. Long	1	35
431	do	John Crosby	1	23
		PROVIDENCE WEST		
165	do	Peter Morgart	1	05
420	do	Edward Glen	1	44
420½	do	Edward Gibbons	1	44
		ST CLAIR TP.		
411	do	Wm Snively		90
62	do	Henry Koontz		75
		SOUTHAMPTON TP.		
438	do	Richard Reed	1	32
439	do	Paul Ward		63
557	do	Patrick Ward	1	25
351	do	Joseph Ward	1	25
353	do	Jonathan Ward	1	25
459	do 141	do James Reed Jr		99
343½	do	Jesse Reed		78
362	do 19	do C Loyer & G H Spang	1	11
		UNION TP.		
400	do	John Swaggart	7	52
400	do	Leonard Swaggart	7	52
266	do	Alexander Gardner	5	84
116	do	Dr. Wm Smith	2	36
43	do	Samuel Burket	1	00
116	do	John Shee	1	88
50	do	Frederick Snyder	1	00
274	do	Jeremiah Jackson	6	48
130	do	Jacob Swaggart	3	38
440	do	Wm Pearson	9	10
386	do	Ebenezer Branham	9	10
126	do	Conrad Imler	2	44
100	do	George Laib	2	02
100	do	Jacob Burket	2	02
150	do	Peter Shoenberger	3	12
123	do	John Still	8	35
200	do	Michael Shimer	2	18
59	do	Couples Brush Mt		63
433	do	Hugh Porter	1	27
359	do	Griffith Evans	8	63
402½	do	Philip Stine	8	35
439	do	John Martin	9	10
330	do	Wilson Hunt	9	10
363½	do	Alex Scott	9	10
127	do	Dr. P Shoenberger	7	58
124	do	do do	8	77
20	do	do do		50
90	do	do do part of Geo Leip	3	38
150	do	Wm Langham	5	72
80	do	Bowser Brush Mt	3	69
40	do	Peter Shimer Brush Mt		86
		WOODBERRY SOUTH.		
135	do	P Shoenberger (Ridge)	2	70
19	do	Wm Fluke		9
19	do	Fluke's Heirs		18
222	do	Elizabeth Piper		48
97	do	Robert Shaw	1	24
216	do 60½ do	Isabella Davis		18
54	do 100 do	John S Hetrick		21
300	do	Jacob Lingenfelter		46
		WOODBERRY MIDDLE.		
180	do	Daniel Montgomery	8	02
22	do	Kensinger's Heirs	1	25
20	do	Frederic Nicodemus	1	25
14	do	Charles Typor's Heirs	1	25
40	do	Stonerook part of Watt track	1	65
150	do	Robert Montgomery	5	46
13	do	Jacob Furrey		75
46	do	Benner's Heirs	2	66

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCHAS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A CHEAP FARM.

The subscribers take pleasure in offering a farm in Liberty township, on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, within one mile of Saxton, containing ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, of which thirty five acres are cleared and under good fence, and in an excellent state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered. The improvements are a GOOD TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, with a cellar under it, and a small frame Barn. There is an excellent young orchard of choice fruit on it. We will sell this property and give possession on the first day of April, A. D. 1868, for $1100 CASH. This is a rare opportunity indeed. Any person wishing a cheap farm will find this the best offer that has been submitted for a long time.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
eb21tf Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

A SPLENDID SITUATION FOR A PHYSICIAN

A MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION.

A Physician wishing to retire from practice offers his location and property for sale. The property consists of a modern constructed building containing eight large rooms, kitchen, cellar and a good well of water at the door. Two lots planted in fruit trees and grape vines, handsomely situ